

AMERICAN BOARD  
ABANDONS HOPE  
FOR PLEBISCITEAdopts Lassiter Resolution  
Declaring Fair Vote Is  
Blocked by ChileCASE MAY GO BACK  
TO MR. COOLIDGEActs Against Peruvians Are  
Cited—End of Commission's  
Activities Foreseen

ARICA, Chile, June 15 (AP)—A plebiscite to determine the question of the seceding of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is deemed impossible because of the hindrances it is declared Chile has placed in the way of a free and honest vote under the award of President Coolidge as arbiter in the age-long dispute between Chile and Peru over the territory.

The crisis in the situation came when the plebiscitary commission adopted a resolution introduced by Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter, the American chairman, declaring that Chile had frustrated the award of the arbitrator and made a plebiscite impracticable.

## General Lassiter's Reasons

Summing up his reasons for taking the action he did in introducing the resolution, General Lassiter said: "Reference to the records of the commission and of the American delegation develops the fact that, without going further back than January of the present year, there are found in the files hundreds of reports and complaints of outrages against Peruvians, open and varied in character and widespread in point of time and place."

"Evidence adduced in cases that have been subjected to investigation can leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial examiner into the fact that there exist and still exist in the plebiscitary territory conditions utterly incompatible with the exercise by Peruvians of the legitimate plebiscitary activities essential to a free and fair expression of the will of the qualified electorate under the award."

## Inescapable Conclusion

"The inescapable conclusion must be arrived at that the Peruvian electorate has been physically reduced below its proper figure by such measures as forcible deportations, departures induced by violence, threats, unexplained disappearances, discriminatory military conscription and even assassinations; that Peruvians who have been driven or frightened out of plebiscitary territory have not been given any Chilean authorities due opportunity or facilities to return and register to vote."

"That the Peruvian official plebiscitary personnel has been impeded, even subjected to assault, in an effort to discharge the necessary appropriate plebiscitary duties; that there have been general deliberate misrepresentation and suppression of real facts by the local Chilean press; that the conditions above outlined have been brought about not only by the knowledge and implied approval of the Chilean authorities, but in many cases with their connivance, evidenced by failure to restrain the criminal activities of certain so-called patriotic and political organizations, whose operations have been accompanied by unmistakable evidence of official support and approval."

## Effort for Peace

"Such a failure in a great undertaking cannot but be regarded with sorrow by all who were engaged in it, more especially when the end to be accomplished was nothing less than a just settlement of a serious, long-pending controversy between two great nations for the preservation of peace on this continent."

"Moreover, the great principle of arbitration is involved. The hopes of mankind are fastened upon arbitration as a means, perhaps the only means now available, for settling disputes between nations and preventing the desolation of war. But even these considerations could not justify me in closing my eyes to the truth or in deliberately sanctioning a proceeding which I am convinced by force of indisputable evidence would have been not only in violation of the award of the arbitrator, but contrary to the agreement for a plebiscite not violative of the rights of one of the nations concerned. Arbitration was never intended as a cloak for such a wrong."

## End of Commission's Work

## Is Forecast by Officials

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Early termination of the Tacna-Arica arbitration proceedings at Arica is confidently expected by officials here who have been informed of the approval by the Plebiscitary commission of the Lassiter resolution declaring it impossible to hold a plebiscite.

The possibility that Chile will appeal to President Coolidge, the arbitrator, in a last effort to override the commission's action on the resolution was recognized as a factor in the official silence that shrouds developments.

An appeal would have to be passed upon by President Coolidge before the commission's action on the resolution could be given final effect. That he would support the commission's position and reject such an appeal was the unanimous opinion of authorities familiar with the situation in Arica. Until Chile's attitude on this point is definitely known, however, official comment is likely to be withheld.

Plea for Universal Peace  
Is Made by Prince at YaleSwedish Royal Visitor Receives  
Degree of Doctor of  
Laws From University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15 (AP)—The Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University last night, left New Haven this morning for Newport, R. I., where he will be entertained tonight with a dinner and reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

In his address accepting the degree the prince spoke of the possibilities offered by the science of international law and of the peace problem, which "is chiefly a problem of better organization of international relations." He concluded with the plea that "all join hands in a common effort to attain this great goal—universal peace."

## Crowded the Streets

Many persons crowded the streets, part of the time in a pouring rain, during the afternoon, to catch a glimpse of the royal visitors. Half of the 3000 in Woolsey Hall when the Prince received the degree were prominent persons of Swedish birth or immediate descent.

The ceremony adhered in detail to that which custom has laid down. James Rowland Angell, the president, conferred the degree after Prof. William Lyon Phelps, the public orator, had presented the candidate. On the platform were the Crown Princess and members of the suite of the royal guests, fellows and deans and university officers and a number of prominent Swedes of city and state.

At the convocation Professor Phelps, in presenting the Crown Prince for the degree said of him, in part:

"It would be notable under any circumstances to welcome in America an heir to the throne; but in this particular instance the Crown Prince represents Sweden not only by royal prerogative, but because as an individual he belongs to the highest type of physical, mental, moral and religious culture. . . . His life has been one of training for public service. . . . Fortunately any country with such a Prince, fortunate is our university in adding to her alumni one who has already in mind and character shown himself worthy of one of the great names in the history of the world—Gustavus Adolphus."

## President Angell

President Angell in conferring the degree said: "As the chosen representative of a great people over whom you are to rule and to whom we gladly acknowledge our national obligation, as a distinguished scholar and a recognized leader in your own right; a beloved prince, Yale University honors itself in honoring you, the first of royal blood to enter our household by conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws."

## Issue of Ericsson Stamp

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15 (AP)—While His Royal Highness, Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, is visiting in Worcester he will be presented a souvenir booklet containing copies of the John Ericsson memorial postage stamp issued by this Government in connection with the dedication of the John Ericsson monument in Washington.

The booklet which will be presented him by Worcester Stamp Club, contains five envelopes bearing stamps that were canceled May 23, 1926, in the main-post offices in New York, Chicago, Washington, Minneapolis and Worcester, which were the first to use these stamps.

The booklet will be presented the Crown Prince by Paul W. Savage on behalf of the Worcester Stamp Club. The hour of the Clark University convocation which will bestow the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on the Crown Prince has been set ahead one hour to conform with plans for the entertainment of the illustrious guest in this city. President Wallace Watwood announced that the audience must be seated in the auditorium of Jonas G. Clark Hall not later than 10:35 a. m.

Philadelphia Supplement will be issued with tomorrow's MONITOR



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS OF SWEDEN

VARE EXPENSES  
TOTAL \$596,410,  
INQUIRY SHOWSPennsylvania Primary Cost  
Three Candidates \$1,837,  
049, by Latest Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—In testimony before the special Senate committee investigating campaign funds Thomas F. Watson, chairman of the Republican City Committee in Philadelphia, and during the last primary the treasurer for the Vare-Biedeman campaign committee, added \$414,754 to the \$181,103.72 that had previously been reported by these candidates, bringing their total up to \$596,410.72 and the latest summary for all the candidates' expenses to \$1,837,049.72.

The items in the Vare-Biedeman account that have been laid before the committee are:

Vare personal campaign	\$71,435.00
Eastern Pennsylvania campaign committee	414,754.00
Western Pennsylvania campaign committee	110,220.72
Total	\$596,410.72
Latest computations for the three candidates are:	
Pinchot	\$185,000.00
Vare-Biedeman	\$596,410.72
Pepper-Eisher	1,046,299.00
Grand Total	\$1,837,049.72

## Biedeman Funds Separate

The Vare figures, Mr. Watson agreed, did not include "any sums of money spent by Mr. Biedeman in his gubernatorial race nor any sums of money spent by local and county committees in the State. Senator Reed announced that as soon as county returns have been filed at Harrisburg, the State Capital, he would ask for copies to be included in the findings of his committee.

"The treasurer proved to be the most candid witness so far examined by the committee. His declarations were as frank as the language he employed. Mr. Watson told the committee that there had been a fund of \$231,095, 'gathered from various sources' that had not been banked and which had been paid out to county chairmen in cash sums from a Harrisburg post office to \$70,000 at a Pittsburgh headquarters.

"Pressed to elucidate why this sum had been made a 'special fund' and had not been included with the \$255,659.72, which had been banked and records of disbursement for which were very exactly kept, Mr. Watson surprised the committee and his political associates as well.

## Investigation Not Foreseen

"Well, senator, at the time we were giving out this money we didn't expect to be called before a senatorial investigating committee. Might as well be frank about it and not beat the devil around the bush."

"So, there were certain items you were willing to clear through the bank and others you preferred to pay in cash," Senator Reed asked. "Yes, that's about the way it was."

Mr. Watson declared that he had contributed \$25,000.

"Ever make such a large contribution before?"

"No, but I told Bill Vare if he ran for the senatorship I would give him \$25,000."

"What was the amount of your bank account at the time of this contribution?"

"Don't remember."

"The witness told the committee that Thomas W. Cunningham, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, had contributed \$50,000. He stated he had been made treasurer of the committee at the personal request of Mr. Vare."

## Mr. Vare Called as Witness

When Mr. Vare was called to the witness chair, he immediately began a recital of his career, his conception of his political organization in Philadelphia and the methods of his campaigning.

"I was born on a little farm in southern Pennsylvania, so I sent a picture of the old farmhouse to all the farmers I could reach in the State," he related.

"As a road contractor I knew about roads, so I sent out letters to all the automobile users. I spent all of the \$71,000 that I expended for letters, stamps and literature."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MASSACHUSETTS  
AMONG LEADERS  
IN RECREATIONSecond in Nation in Play-  
grounds, Third in Sum-  
Spent for Play

Massachusetts stands second in the United States in the number of outdoor playgrounds provided by its cities, according to the Year Book of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, just issued.

Six hundred and forty-one such playgrounds were reported for 1925, a number exceeded only by the Pennsylvania report of 661. Community centers and other play areas bring the Massachusetts total of directed play spaces up to \$77. This is more than five times the number provided 10 years before, in 1915.

## Spends Much for Recreation

Reporting a 1925 investment of \$1,792,679.52 for public recreation, Massachusetts takes third place among the states contributing to the Nation's expenditure of nearly \$19,000,000 for this purpose. Illinois is first and New York State second.

Public playgrounds are aiding greatly in safety by keeping children from the street, authorities state. Last August the Massachusetts Safety Council sent out a statewide appeal for the largest possible use of public playgrounds. "One hundred and fifty playgrounds in 20 cities are now giving instruction in co-operation with our safety campaign," said Lewis E. MacBryne, general manager of the council.

Increasing attention to recreation for adults has been apparent in Massachusetts, as well as throughout the Nation. Four cities of the State provide municipal golf at low fees. Other public play facilities used largely by adults are 483 tennis courts, 26 swimming pools, and 107 community recreation centers. Community drama and music are fostered by many cities.

Year-round recreation leaders in the State have increased from 43 in 1915 to 84 in 1925. Last year 400 men and women attended training classes for recreation leadership conducted by seven Massachusetts cities.

The public playground idea, which had its inception in Boston in 1885, has since spread to 748 towns and cities in 45 states and Canada, the Year Book shows. Joseph Lee, "father of the play movement in America," and president of the

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

CITY AND TOWN  
PLANNING SEEN  
AS EXPANDINGRegional Work Is Forecast  
by State Officials in  
Annual Report

How city and town planning in Massachusetts is developing into a broader system of regional planning, in which the relation of communities to each other is considered, is discussed in the annual report of the state division of housing and town planning, issued today. The report includes individual reports from 49 cities and towns in the State where zoning boards are active.

Massachusetts has 81 planning boards, 13 more than the previous statistical year, and the establishment of boards is being considered in at least 15 additional places. Only seven communities are entirely without zoning boards, although four are inactive.

## New Note Sounded

"Regional planning is the new note being sounded today and is a logical expansion of city and town planning. It is coming to be everywhere recognized that planning isolated communities will not solve our problems, that communities are interdependent and community life overflows and takes no heed of political and arbitrary boundaries.

"A group of urban areas may unite to plan its water system, for instance, and still each area may retain its political unity. This seems to offer a solution to the problem of planning our urban areas and at the same time tying into the scheme the rural and suburban areas."

The report also develops considerable attention to the problem of congestion and city growth. As cities grow too large, congestion destroys the economic advantages which ordinarily come with centralization.

"Values in congested centers are too high to permit open spaces," the report says, "to make zoning feasible, to cut new roads, or to widen existing streets. The tendency in the future will be, therefore, for the larger cities to grow less rapidly, proportionally, than the smaller towns. A city is made up of many inter-related parts, which should bear a certain relation to each other. Any great departure from the best relation destroys the balances and

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 6)

## Seeks to Raise Standards of Her Race

MISS RUTH MUSKRAT  
Cherokee Indian Girl and Mount Holyoke Graduate, Awarded the Morgenthau Prize.Cherokee Indian Girl Wins  
Morgenthau Prize of \$1000Ruth Muskrat's Work in Passing on to Others, in Her  
First Year Out of College, Benefits of Her Education, a Story of Wonderful Attainments

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 15 (Special)—Ruth Muskrat, the Cherokee Indian girl who graduated from Mount Holyoke College last June, has been awarded the prize of \$1000 offered by Henry Morgenthau to the graduate of the class of 1925 who, during her first year out of college, would do the most to pass on to others the benefits of her education.

The award is a recognition of Miss Muskrat's able and devoted work in the education of her own people, as Dean of Women at the Northeastern State Teacher's College of Oklahoma last summer, and as a member of the teaching staff of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kan., the largest school for Indians in the United States.

Ruth Muskrat entered Mount Holyoke College in 1924, coming with junior rank from the University of Kansas, and the University of Oklahoma. At that time, though only a young girl, she had already achieved considerable eminence for her work among the Indians. During her college vacations in the west she had worked on the reservations, learning in a practical way the difficult adjustment which the young Indian boy or girl has to make on returning to tribal civilization after a period of from three to five years absence at the government school.

## Made Speeches

She had made speeches on behalf of her people in Iowa, Colorado, and Missouri under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, and in Ohio and New York in the interests of the Women's Home Missions Board of the Methodist Church. In April, 1925, she was sent as a delegate of the American Indian students to the conference of the World's Students Federation in Peking, being the first American Indian ever present at a world conference. While she was a student at

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PARK SPONSORS  
DEMAND BEAUTY  
PRECEDE POWERNational Conference Takes  
Up Problem of Conserv-  
ing Scenic ValuesFAVOR CO-OPERATION  
WITH DEVELOPMENTHydroelectric Inroads Critic-  
ized, but Cases Shown  
Where They Helped

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 15 (Special)—Conservation of beauty spots of the Nation in the form of state parks and the relation of this form of conservation to power development was the chief topic before the opening session of the sixth national conference of the State Parks Association, here with delegates from 25 states and the District of Columbia.

The conference was called to order by Judge John Barton Payne of Washington, former secretary of the Interior, as chairman. The delegates were welcomed by F. Leslie Body, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of Hot Springs, Judge H. W. Applegate, attorney-general of Arkansas, in behalf of the State, and Stephen T. Mather, Washington, as director of national parks, in behalf of Hot Springs as the first national park ever established by Congress.

Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, told the convention that nobody believed that waterpower development would not come, but he advocated a spirit of no compromise where such developments might ruin natural scenic wonders. He cited Cumberland Falls in eastern Kentucky, above which a power company is seeking a permit to erect a dam, and urged that park advocates oppose such developments with all their might.

## Engineer Gives His Views

The question of parks and power from the standpoint of the engineer was discussed by O. C. Merrill, Washington, executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, and Harvey C. Couch, Pine Bluff, Ark., power magnate.

Mr. Merrill, in an address, said that both the engineer and the biologist considered. If the social and economic welfare of a community demanded the building of such a dam, it should be built, but always with the understanding that nature would be marred. In eastern Kentucky, he said that all sorts of questions were considered by the commission in granting permits.

## Progress Makes a Lake

Mr. Couch told the conference that the Ouachita Valley had been little used as a recreation place in the days gone by but that today with the artificial lake, a playground had been established. He said that there are now 150 boys from Little Rock in the Y. M. C. A. camp at the lake, the camp having been established on 40 acres of land presented to the Y. M. C. A. by the company. Mr. Couch said that eventually there would be camps for the Campfire Girls, the Presbyterian Assembly and other organizations along the shores of the lake. He added that the power development had added immensely to the case of living.

## Judge Payne, the chairman;

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

HAMDEN RAILROAD  
SITE AS RIGHT OF  
WAY FOR POWER LINEFourteen-Mile Strip of Land  
Is Bought for \$35,000 by  
Holding Company

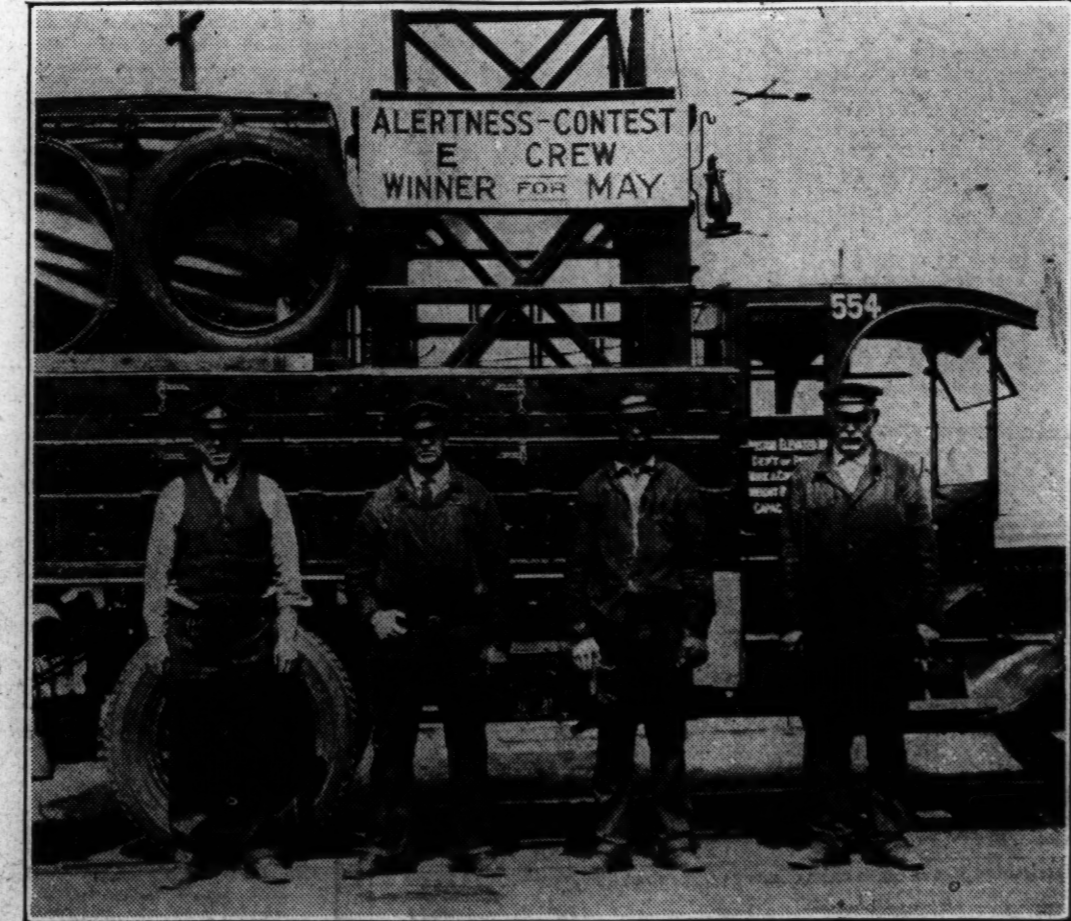
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15 (Special)—A happy solution to the problem of finding a new right of way for the power lines of the Turners Falls Power & Electric Company, which will run from Chicopee to Ludlow, has been found in the purchase of the right of way of the old Hampden Railroad by the Montague Company, real estate holding organization for the power company.

Robert W. Mitchell, president of the Turners Falls Power & Electric Company, who announced yesterday purchase of the railroad's right of way for \$35,000, explained that the new power line will run from the company's transformer station in Chicopee to Ludlow, over the erstwhile strip of land designed for railroad tracks.

The assets of the railroad, including ties, track, station houses, and bridges, were sold to Mark Angell of Boston on Saturday for junking.

The property acquired by the Montague Company consists of a strip of land two or three rods wide, extending from a junction with the Boston & Albany branch in East Springfield to a junction of the central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine in Bondville, a distance of about 14 miles.

## They Rest Content With a Job Well Done



Boston Elevated Railway Company's Repair Crew, Winner for May in the Alertness Contest. Left to Right, They Are: T. Fleming, P. Shortell, P. Carroll, E. Cotter.



## FOREIGN COAL GOING TO BRITAIN

Belgium and United States Active in Export Business—New Proposals Made

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 15—A bill has been drafted empowering miners to work eight hours in collieries, where they agree with owners upon this course. Tentative proposals are also under discussion between the Cabinet negotiating committee and the mine owners' representatives for either a continuation of the existing wages with an eight-hour day or else the 1921 wages (about 13 per cent lower) with the present seven-hour day. Official unanimity has not been reached upon any of these proposals, however, which remain therefore tentative only as dependent for adoption upon what may transpire at today's debate in the House of Commons.

On the one hand, it is felt that the miners are so tiring of the fight that any reasonable settlement, if imposed by the Government, might now be acceptable. Provided it gave the men the assurance that the concessions demanded of them be final for at least 12 months.

**Desire for Impartiality**  
On the other hand, the Government is anxious not to take any action liable to be interpreted as a departure from impartiality, especially as the proposals now under consideration were not advised by the Royal Coal Commission.

Coal in the meanwhile continues to be brought in from abroad. From Belgium 2000 tons were unloaded at Salford Docks yesterday. Particulars are also published of American chartering for coal exports amounting in the past week to 180,000 tons for British destinations, and 93,000 tons for foreign ports, usually supplied by British collieries. This is regarded in financial circles here as so serious a development for British trade that the pressure has become great upon the Government not to remain inactive any longer.

**Fuel Shortage Is Serious**  
Reports are now reaching London of the straits in which industries generally find themselves owing to fuel shortage. The Lancashire cotton trade's position is especially serious. Spinning mills concerned in American cotton (employing 100,000) are all working half-time and many smaller concerns are closed in consequence of the exhaustion of their coal stocks. Manchester coal concord office urges further economy in the consumption as the public supplies are so low that it is doubted whether it will be possible after this week to continue the present arrangement of furnishing industrial concerns with one quarter of the coal they used weekly in April. Industries not classified as essential are therefore faced with the probability of having to depend entirely upon the costly imported coal, except in cases where they can employ coke, which is still fairly plentiful but unsuited to many furnaces. Coal rationing to householders is also being tightened up.

**Soviet Paper Declares British Charge Is Baseless**

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, June 15—Commenting on the British note protesting against sending Russian trade union funds to aid the British general strike, Pravda and Izvestia stress the point that Russia has no law against the export of currency, consequently the Finance Commissariat was not violating any existing regulation when it authorized the trade union to send remittances abroad. The Soviet papers were inclined to connect the note with other recent anti-Soviet manifestations in England, as, for instance, the resolution of the London Chamber of Commerce demanding a break in the trade agreement if the Russian debt remained unpaid, and the campaign against the sale of Soviet oil in England.

Making the point that individual trade unions of other countries, including America, had sent money to

the British strikers, without evoking diplomatic protest, Izvestia comments: "It is altogether clear that the meaning and purpose of this diplomatic attack lies not in an academic dispute about the right of foreign trade unions to support, with their resources, the struggle of British workers against British capitalists. The Soviet Government will not leave the British memorandum without an answer, which will expose the irrelevancy and baselessness of its charges."

## SERBO-HUNGARIAN TRIBUNAL TO MEET

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, June 14—The Serbo-Hungarian mixed arbitral tribunal will convene on July 5 in the Hague, president; Dr. de Seckaez, president; Dr. G. Van Slooten, the Hague, president; Dr. de Seckaez, Budapest, and Prof. Arandjelovitch, Belgrade. Three important cases are to be decided, the first being a claim by Baron de Borne against the Serbian state, demanding the stopping of the liquidation of his estates in communities situated in the provinces ceded to Serbia, in accordance with the Trianon Treaty.

The second claim is that of Lika Railway Company, demanding from the Serbian state the restoration of railways and materials valued at 4,000,000 gold crowns. The third claim is made by Alexander Kemny against the Serbian state, demanding 374,000,000 dinars indemnity for being deprived of certain mining concessions.

## VETERAN JOURNALISTS HAVE BRITISH HOME

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 15—Oakhill, at Ipswich, the beautiful residence and estate of the late Sir Daniel Goddard, has been offered to the Institute of Journalists by Thomas Parkington, a councillor of Ipswich, as a home for veteran newspaper writers or their dependants.

The gift was announced by Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the Glasgow Herald, president of the institute at a luncheon in his honor, and it was stated that a committee of British and overseas journalists had been appointed to prepare plans for administration of the home.

**CUBANS ASK RETURN TO HOMES**  
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 15 (AP)—Four Cubans have surrendered to the immigration officials here, saying they deserted from a Spanish ship when they learned they were to be enlisted in the Spanish Foreign Legion in Morocco. They had signed a contract to work for one year in Spain as farm laborers. Their request to be returned to Cuba has been forwarded to Washington.

**LITTLE ENTENTE RENEWS FACT**  
By Special Cable  
BUCHAREST, June 15—The Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mitiulea, announces the signing of a joint protocol here between representatives of the Czechoslovakian, Jugoslav and Rumanian Governments. It extends for three years the treaties of defensive alliance between the Little Entente States.

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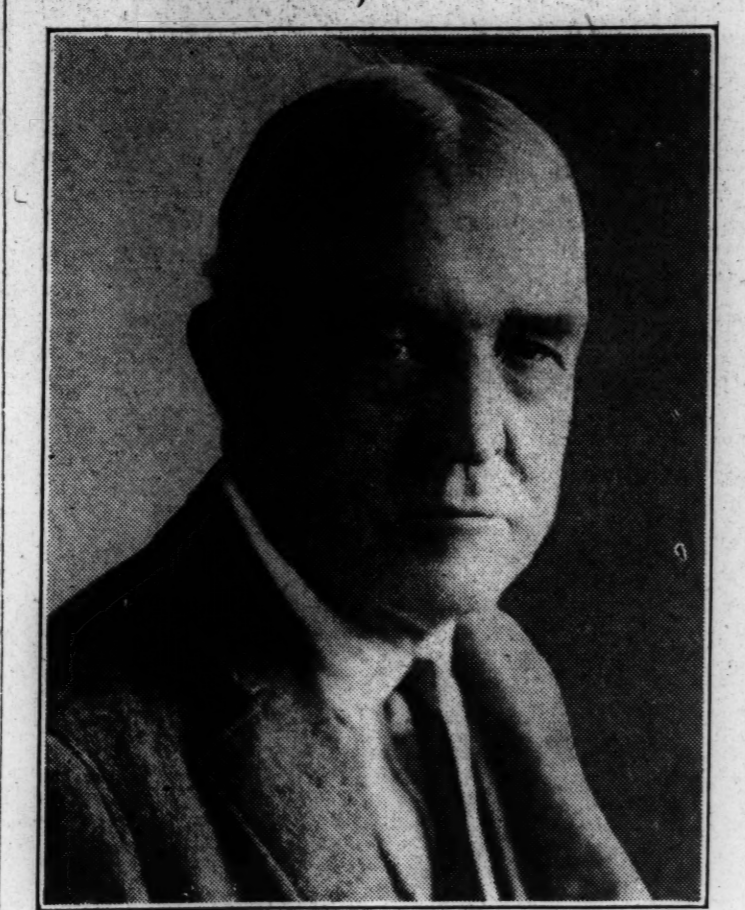
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## Leader in Demand for Park Conservation



JOHN BARTON PAYNE  
Former Secretary of the Interior.

## ITALIAN SENATE TO STABILIZE LIRA

By Special Cable  
ROME, June 15—For the first time, Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, has announced before the Senate the Government's determination to stabilize the lira. When the right moment comes, Count Volpi declared, the Government would face the problem, taking account of all the issues following such an important step, and particularly the economic needs of the country.

Count Volpi further stated that the surplus at the end of May stood at \$11,000,000 lire, while the surplus for the whole financial year ending June 30 would exceed 1,000,000,000 lire.

## PARK SPONSORS DEMAND BEAUTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Elchard Lieber, director of conservation for Indiana, and Major William Welch, superintendent of Palisades Interstate Park, New York, took the viewpoint that power companies in many instances are "unreasonable" and when so should be curbed. Mr. Lieber insisted that the people must keep "50 per cent of the say-so" and asserted that power reservoirs might be called lakes or by any other name, but that "you

cannot take away the fact that they are nothing but reservoirs."

**Some Companies Unreasonable**  
Mr. Payne asserted that power companies were often unreasonable in their demands. He cited cases that came up when he was Secretary of the Interior and when efforts were made to get bills through Congress permitting the building of power dams in Yellowstone Park. The power developers behind this move refused to build below the park line, he told the conference, although they could have developed more power at that point.

"I want to urge upon you the necessity of action to prevent power companies ruining scenic beauty and destroying recreation spots," Judge Payne said in closing the discussion. "See to it that committees are formed in every state to determine, when applications are made for permits to build dams, that there will be no destruction of the scenic wonders and recreation spots."

**DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT EXPLAINS HIS ACTION**

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, June 15—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, whose secession from the Democratic Party on account of the plebiscite question, has been interpreted by the Nationalists as being in agreement with their attitude has stated his reasons to Dr. Koch, leader of the Democrats. Dr. Schacht, while still at heart a Democrat, said he could not co-operate with any scheme that appeared to threaten private property.

Nevertheless he acknowledged that the Democratic Party had always striven to exercise a right influence on the question of the ex-rulers' compensation, and he still concurs in the views of the leaders of that party. Mass meetings and demonstrations by Nationalist and Communist are proceeding without disturbance.

**ANGLO-DUTCH AIR SERVICE**  
By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, June 15—The second daily air postal service between Holland and England starts today.



Edinburgh, Scotland  
Special Correspondence  
HELEN, a little Scottish girl, is one of a family of seven. The father has been unemployed for a year and Helen is obliged to take her share in bearing the financial burden of the family. Day after day she gets up at a quarter to six and delivers milk for a dairy. At 9 o'clock she goes to school and after school hours she attends to her baby sister.

Not long ago a happy surprise came to Helen. During the summer months an American school teacher from Boston had been staying at one of the houses in Edinburgh where Helen delivered milk. On her return to Boston the lady told her pupils of the little milk girl who so faithfully performed her duty, rain or shine, and they conceived the idea of sending Helen a surprise box.

The package was sent to the family with whom the teacher had been, and Helen was told to come back after she had finished her route for the day and get something that was meant for her.

Helen at first was speechless with joy when she saw the contents of the box, a nice warm coat, two sweaters, a skirt, a blouse, three pairs of stockings, gloves and two story books. After she had thanked the lady most gratefully she grabbed the box under her arm and ran home to her family, and so it happened that Helen's otherwise dreary life was made bright and happy through the kindness of some little American girls.

caused much comment at the time, and the following editorial expression from the Daily Camera is proof that Mr. Bleeker's real business has been in turning stumblingblocks to stepping-stones:

Chemist that he is and genius in invention, two events had defeated plans that were exceedingly promising. He had taught metallurgists how to produce profitably radium from carnotite ore—this in Pittsburgh. He had devised successful methods for recovering values from tungsten and converting them into commercial articles. Then when they began to pick up tungsten on the reefs of China and our tungsten market slumped to the vanishing point he went back to radium. And in the Belgian Congo they discovered radium enough to make further operation on American ores impossible.

But Bleeker kept on with inventions at his laboratory of Bleeker, Inc. in a large tungsten mill in Boulder and he was producing bombs for the explosion of oil sands that had a market wherever ore drilling is being done.

**"SHODDY FOOTWEAR" CENSURED**  
By Special Cable  
BLACKPOOL, Eng., June 15—The executive committee of the National Federation of Boot Trades Association in annual conference here has adopted a resolution denouncing the manufacture of "shoddy footwear," calling upon the Board of Trade to receive a deputation from the federation to hear representations on the urgent need of government action in the form of restrictive legislation against the manufacture and sale of such goods.

## SENATE REJECTS COMMONS BILL

Strong Protest Voiced in Canadian Parliament Over Action of Upper House

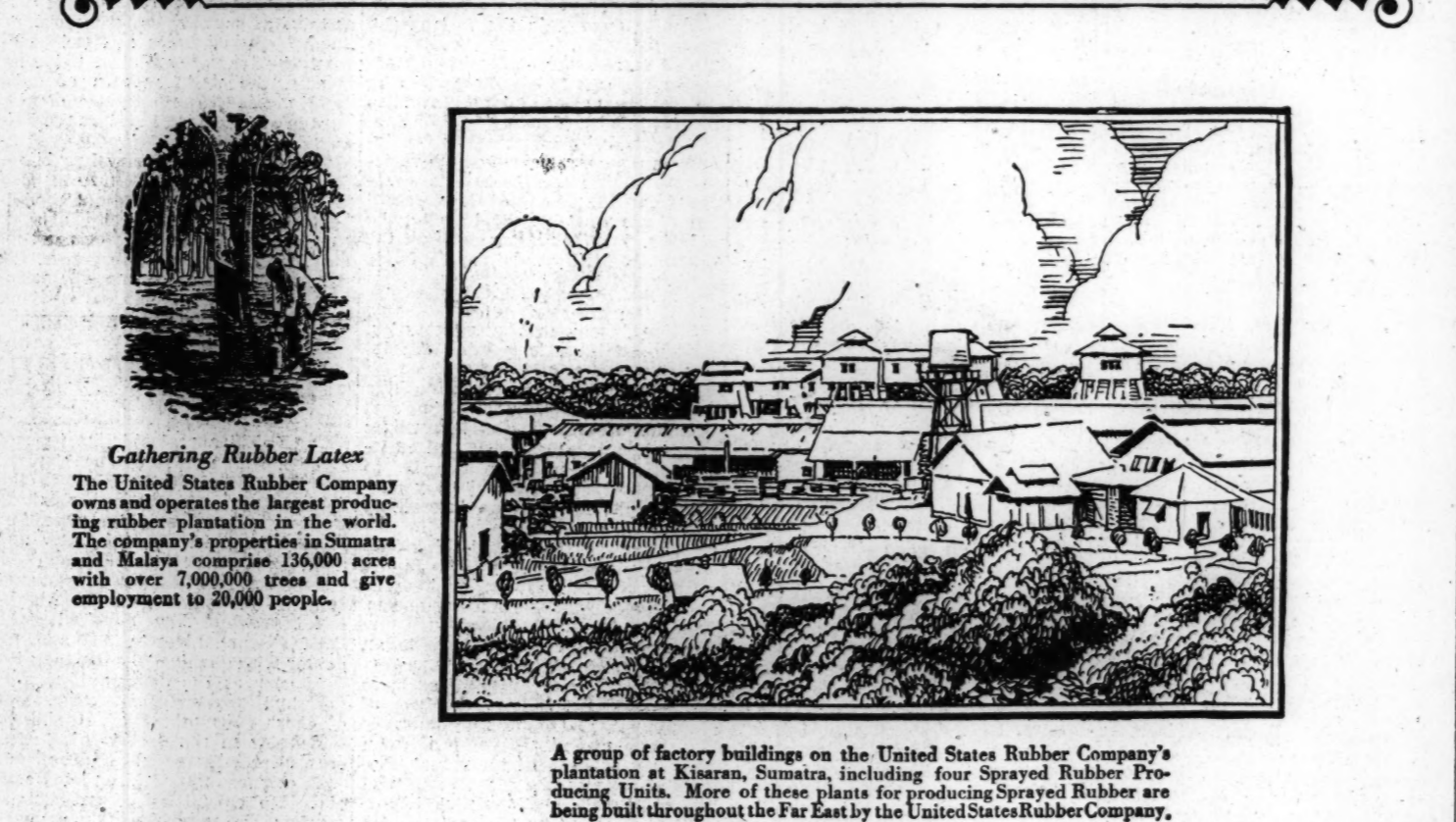
OTTAWA, June 15 (Special)—A strong protest against the Senate's action in throwing out the Old Age Pensions Bill, recently passed by the House of Commons, was voiced in Parliament yesterday by A. W. Neill, Liberal member for Comox-Alberni, B. C.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "of any step more calculated absolutely to alienate the sympathy of the ordinary people of Canada than the rejection of a measure of such popular importance as this is." He compared the Senate's action to that of an English king who stubbornly refused to grant the country vital reforms and at last was forced to abdicate, and quoted at length from a local newspaper editorial which arraigned the Upper House for its shortsighted and reactionary tactics.

"I hope that public sentiment," said Mr. Neill, "will crystallize for a measure like this, passed unanimously by 245 elected members representative of the common people of this has been."

In the meantime, the House of Commons is waiting with some anxiety for the Senate's reaction toward other important legislation passed during the past five months, namely, rural credits, the amendments to the Grain Act, revaluation of soldier settlement lands, and money voted for continuing the Hudson Bay Railway.

## UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



A group of factory buildings on the United States Rubber Company's plantation at Kisan, Sumatra, including four Sprayed Rubber producing Units. More of these plants for producing Sprayed Rubber are being built throughout the Far East by the United States Rubber Company.

## Answering some Questions about the New "Sprayed Rubber"

**Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?**  
A—It is an entirely new form of crude rubber produced from rubber latex without the use of smoke or chemicals.

**Q—Is it used in building United States Latex Tires?**  
A—Yes. Millions of pounds of it have been used, and more and more will be used all the time as new plants for producing it are completed by the United States Rubber Company in the Far East.

**Q—Who produces it?**  
A—The United States Rubber Company.

**Q—Where?**  
A—In Java and at its rubber plantations in Sumatra and on the Malay Peninsula, by means of a special patented process discovered by its technical staff and by means of special patented apparatus also designed by United States Rubber Company technicians.

**Q—What are its advantages?**  
A—It is used in just the same manner as any other form of crude rubber—but being produced without the use of smoke or chemicals, it is cleaner, more uniform in texture and has a higher tensile strength.

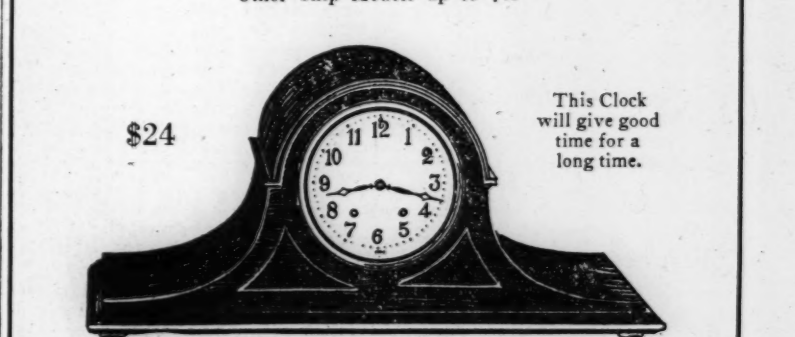
**Q—Does the United States Rubber Company make Sprayed Rubber only from rubber latex from its own plantations?**  
A—No. The Company considers that Sprayed Rubber is markedly superior to rubber derived from latex by the old methods. Therefore it has located factory units for producing Sprayed Rubber in various rubber producing areas in the Far East, thus supplementing the supply made from the latex from its own trees.

United States Rubber Company  
Trade Mark  
**UNITED STATES ROYAL CORD BALLOON**

## STOWELL'S Gifts for the Bride or Home



Excellent imported reproduction of the "Santa Maria." Size 25" high, 24" long. Each.....\$30  
Other Ship Models up to \$75



Seth Thomas Mantel Clock in mahogany or American walnut. Height, 9 in.; base, 20 in. Fitted with high-grade movement, striking hour and half hour. A factory change in the dial fit-up makes this an exceptional value at.....\$24



This 18-inch oval shade has 6-inch heavy silk fringe and may be had in the following color combinations: Beaver and rose, beaver and tangerine, gold lined with gold.

**Japanese Bronze Chandelier**  
Base on blackwood stand. Two bulbs fixture with fancy finial at top. Lamp complete stands 24 in. high.

An unusual value—Complete \$35  
**A. Stowell & Co. Inc.**  
24 Winter St., Boston  
Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

**A Delicious Dressing for String Beans**  
3 parts Hot Butter and 1 part **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

**Hand Embroideries**  
Made by the REFUGEES IN GREECE  
\$3.25  
Send for catalogue showing many beautiful and unusual articles moderately priced.  
**AMERICAN FRIENDS of GREECE, Inc.**  
Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

## SCHOOL HEADS REFUSE EQUAL TEACHERS' PAY

Committee Also Opposes Removal of Compulsory Military Training

By a vote of 3 to 2 the Boston School Committee, meeting last evening, refused to grant equal pay to men and women teachers for equal service, or to place itself on record as favoring such a policy. By a vote of 4 to 1 it placed itself on record as favoring compulsory military drill as now conducted in Boston schools.

Introduced by William G. O'Hare, the measure to grant equal pay for equal service was opposed by Francis C. Gray and Edward M. Sullivan on the ground that there was no money in the treasury to meet the increase involved in the pay roll and that they did not approve of indorsing such a measure as a policy without making some attempt to establish it. Mr. Gray said also that the reasons thus far advanced for equal pay had not convinced him that the verdict against it rendered by the voters a few years ago should be disregarded. Replying to this Mr. O'Hare said that his interpretation of the referendum vote on the subject was that the voters merely desired to leave the question to the best judgment of the school committee.

### Other Increases Made

Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron declared that the voice of the referendum had not been the voice of the people, and added: "Since the referendum we have handed out more than \$200,000 in salaries to assistant superintendents and other already well-paid ones, and we did not go to the taxpayers to ask their permission to grant these increases."

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan joined with Mr. Gray and Mr. Sullivan in voting against equal pay, thus defeating it. Mr. Bogan called attention of the board to a pamphlet against compulsory military education which he said was being circulated in the high schools of the city. He said that compulsory military drill had been carried on in the high schools of the city for 35 years and that the headmasters of those schools had gone on record as unanimously in favor of it, because of the moral, intellectual and physical benefits derived. He offered the following resolution:

"That military drill as now conducted in the Boston public schools has the hearty approval of the present School Committee, and that the committee sincerely hopes that the day may never come when any agitation, from any source whatever, may operate or even suggest the removal of military drill from the curriculum of the Boston public schools."

### Opposed by Mrs. Barron

Mrs. Barron alone opposed the resolution.

It was voted to turn the Michaelangelo Elementary School, in the North End into a junior high school beginning with the September term. John F. McGrath, master of the Eliot district, was transferred to the mastership of the new intermediate. Miss Elizabeth Cloney, assistant director of practice and training, was appointed master of the Henry L. Higginson district; Miss Anna M. Niland, also assistant director in the department of practice and training, was appointed master in the Ulysses S. Grant district; Vincent J. Brennan, sub-master of the Dudley district, was made master of the Dwight district. James E. Lynch was made master of the Eliot district, a promotion from sub-master in the Abraham Lincoln School.

Transfers of masterships were made as follows: James A. Crowley from the John Winthrop to the Robert Gould Shaw district; Hugh J. McElaney from the Dwight to the John Winthrop district.

## INTERNATIONAL SENIORS IN CONTEST

College at Springfield to Award Prize for Best Thesis

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15 (Special).—Five seniors at the American International College read their graduation theses last night before a large audience. They were picked from the graduating classes of 1925, members, and one of the five will be awarded a prize for the best thesis at the commencement of the college in First Presbyterian Church to-night.

Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of the Springfield School Department, and George C. Stebbins, assistant vice-president of the Third National Bank, were elected trustees of the institution at the annual meeting of the board. Reports read at the meeting of the college corporation showed an enrollment of 191 students this year, coming from 32 nationalities. Those who delivered senior theses last night were Miss Mary Metrinko, "The Ukrainian Immigrant in America"; Paul P. Millon, "The Value of Athletics in Life"; Miss Lucy Beddie, "Types of Factories"; John B. Przybylowicz, "The Polish Immigrant"; and Miss Elizabeth Regenstein, "Mountain Life in Switzerland."

### Metropolitan Theater

"The Rainmaker," a strong western melodrama, of a type once more common than now, is a good feature of the current bill at the Metropolitan. The story has to do with the regeneration motif, and brings in many opportunities for good acting by Georgia Hale as a dancer in a boom town, William Collier Jr., as a jockey and Ernest Torrence as the proprietor of a hotel in a town resort. There are spectacular scenes on the edge of the desert, leading up to the coming of a much-needed rain storm which follows upon a sincere prayer by the jockey for a break in the drought. Until this occasion he has only pretended to be a jockey whenever he felt that a show was coming. As a change from too many knockabout film farces, more melodramas would be welcome. Gus Edwards' "Gingham Revue" is up to the Metropolitan standards in its band, some setting and costumes, and its talented dancing and comedy numbers. There are short news and

comedy reels, orchestral numbers, and an organ novelty by Arthur Martel, in which he provides accompaniment for an improved type of phonograph records of the singing of Marion Talley and Enrico Caruso.

### B. F. Keith's

The 11-act bill at B. F. Keith's this week may be summed up in the words, "Pleasing and Unusual." The Aerial De Groffs opened the show with some speedy gymnastics. Billy Abbott, in "The Love Thief," then works in some rather clever stuff. George Libby and Ida May Sparrow won rounds of applause. Their turn is original and the comedy is clean and fast. Winfred and Mills appear as a Negro American sailor feeling China in a jinkish manner by a Chinese coolie. They kept the audience in an uproar. Paul Remos and his midgets came next in a good acrobatic turn. Nat Leipsig, card expert, keeps the audience entertained with clever tricks. Joseph E. Stanley, assisted by three companions in "Waiting," offered several novelties. Paul Kirkland & Co. in "The High Stepper" provided clean comedy and sensational stunts. Bob and Gale Sherwood, and company of nine entertainers, gave pleasing and versatile performances of musical and dancing numbers. Mayo and Lynn, as the American and the Englishman put across their lines in a pleasing and satisfying manner. Their one song number convinced many that they might well add more. Clifford and Grey, hoop jugglers, closed with some quick work in their line.

## MIDDLEBURY HOLDS ITS COMMENCEMENT

Seven Honorary Degrees and 119 in Course Awarded

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 15 (Special).—Middlebury College today graduated a class of 119 seniors and awarded seven honorary degrees. The commencement speaker was Sir Arthur W. Currie, vice-chancellor of McGill University, who was also a recipient of an honorary degree. The list follows:

Doctor of Laws—William Whitman, Brookline, textile manufacturer and economist; Sir Arthur W. Currie, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University; Herbert K. Twitchell, president of the New York Seamen's Bank for Savings and member of the Middlebury Board of Trustees.

Doctor of Divinity—Bishop Samuel H. Booth, Burlington, Vt., bishop coadjutor of the State of Vermont; the Rev. Edward A. Noyes, Newton Center.

Master of Arts—Calvert K. Mellen, principal of Lafayette High School, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Marguerite Wilkinson, author, New York City.

The commencement exercises were held in Chapel Memorial Church and were followed by a dinner in the gymnasium. This afternoon there was to be a baseball game between the varsity team and alumni, and this evening the annual reception will be held.

## MAINE EFFECTS SAVING OF NEARLY \$1,000,000

FREPORT, Me., June 15 (Special).—Speaking of the auspices of the Women's Republican Club last night, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said that the State had been able to save nearly \$1,000,000 in the past year and that a continuation of present policies assures tax relief.

"On June 1, 1925," said the Governor, "there was a cash balance in the treasury of \$1,581,422.71. At that time the reserves in the nature of trust funds drawn against this cash balance amounted to \$2,329,496.30. This showed a shortage of \$748,074.09. On June 1, 1926, the cash balance in the treasury was \$3,676,000.84. The reserve funds on the same date amounted to \$3,576,106.28. This showed a surplus of cash above the reserve of \$99,894.56, or an improvement in one year in the cash position of the treasury of \$850,000."

## GASOLINE PURCHASE GAINS 18.8 PER CENT

NEW YORK, June 15.—Gasoline consumption in 32 states, as indicated by reports of wholesalers and dealers in various states under provisions of the Federal laws or gasoline inspection laws, for four months ended with April, 1926, totaled 1,202,831,000 gallons, against 1,012,815,000 for corresponding period of 1925, an increase of 190,066,000, or 18.8 per cent, according to American Petroleum Institute.

Gasoline consumption in the same 32 states for April, 1926, totaled 330,600,000 gallons, against 294,187,000 in April, 1925, an increase of 36,413,000, or 12.4 per cent.

## SHOE WORKERS AGREE TO WAGE REDUCTION

ATHOL, Mass., June 15 (Special).—Employees of the Ansin Shoe Company have agreed to a 10 per cent reduction in wages during the summer in order to assure the summer steady work during a period usually dull, and to enable the company to fill a large order for low priced shoes.

The agreement was reached after a conference between company officials and representatives of the workmen and carries with it the understanding that as soon as the company again resumes work on its normal high grade shoe production the former wages will again go into effect.

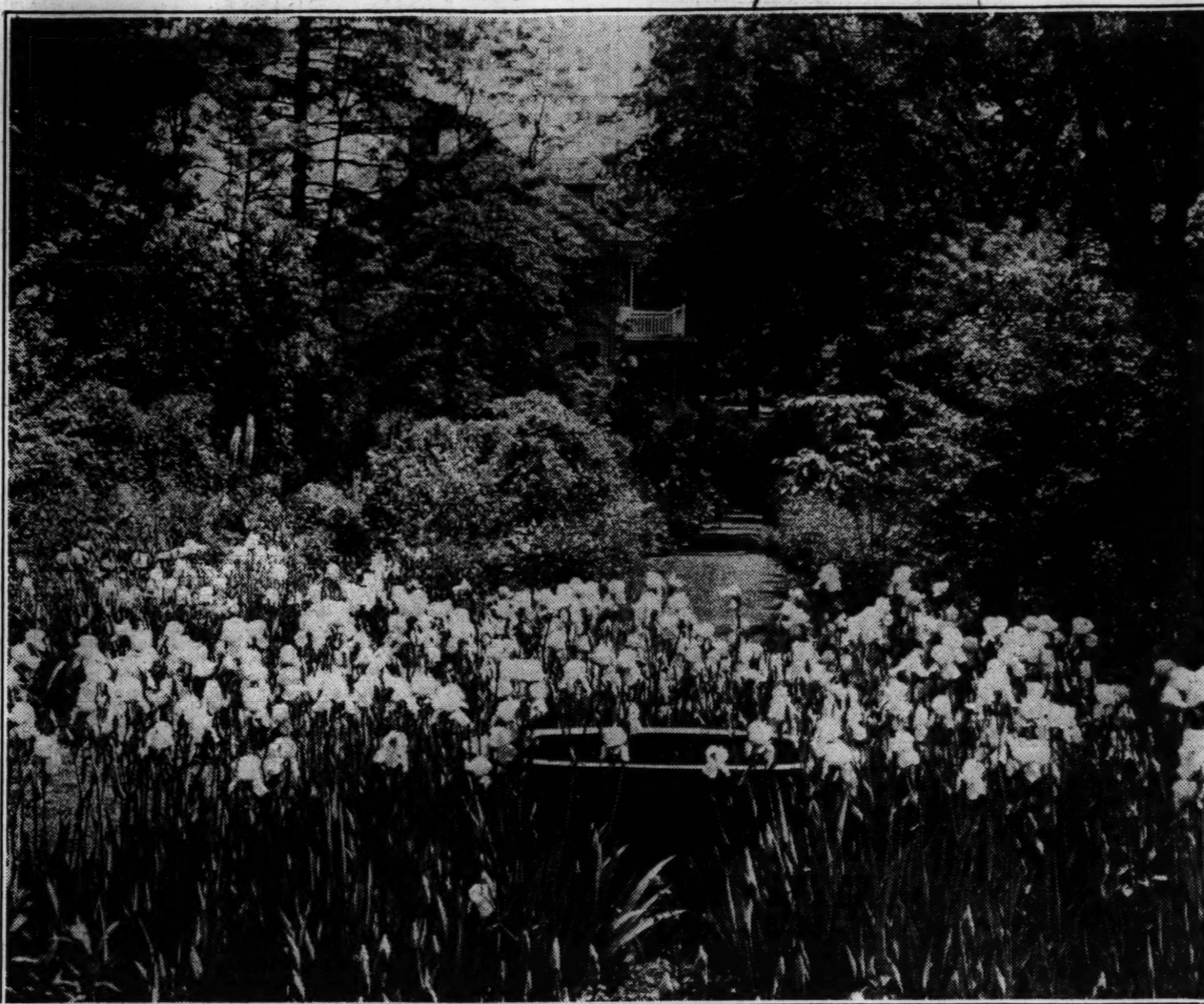
## EX-MAYOR PETERS TO SPEAK JULY 5

Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor, was appointed by Mayor Nichols yesterday to be the municipal orator at the Independence Day exercises of the city on July 5 next. Mr. Peters has accepted. Capt. John J. Murphy, a South Boston attorney, was named commissioner of soldiers' relief in place of Brig-Gen. John H. Dunn, who resigned. The Mayor responded. Dr. Francis X. Mahoney to be commissioner of the department of public health.

## BOSTON GAME POSTPONED

The second game of the series between Boston and Pittsburgh at Braves Field was postponed this afternoon because of rain. Games will be played on Wednesday and Thursday.

## Among Loveliest of Gardens Unlocked by Spring



Just a Glimpse of Glen Road Iris Gardens in Wellesley, Under Care of Miss Grace Sturtevant, Proprietor.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEADER IN PLAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Playground and Recreation Association of America since 1910, is a Bostonian.

Organizer and president of the Massachusetts Civic League, he was instrumental in securing much social legislation on Probation. He was a member of the Boston School Committee, and from 1903 to 1912 a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation. He was a member of the commission on training camp activities during the war, and president of the War Camp Community Service and of Community Service.

Before the national recreation movement was organized 20 years ago, six Massachusetts cities—Boston, Lynn, Hylke, New Bedford, Cambridge and Springfield—were providing public playgrounds. Now the following additional cities report playgrounds and recreation centers under leadership:

Amesbury, Andover, Arlington, Attleboro, Belmont, Beverly, Braintree, Brockton, Brookline, Chicopee, Clinton, Dalton, Danvers, Dedham, East Hampton, Everett, Fairhaven, Falmouth, Fall River, Fitchburg, Framingham, Gardner, Gloucester, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Hamilton-Wenham, Haverhill, Hingham, Lawrence, Leominster, Lexington, Lowell, Ludlow, Malden, Marblehead, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, Millbury, Milford, Milton, Natick, Newton, North Andover, North Attleboro, Norwood, Orange, Peabody, Plymouth, Reading, Salem, Somerville, Southbridge, Stoneham, Taunton, Turners Falls, Wakefield, Waltham, Weymouth, Woburn, Worcester, West Springfield, West Warren, Winchendon, Woburn, Worcester.

## VERMONT UNIVERSITY AWARDS FELLOWSHIPS

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 15 (Special).—Fellowships for the years 1926-25 have been announced at the University of Vermont. Miss Pauline Ayers, Vermont, was granted a fellowship in botany; Miss Laura Parker, Vermont, has one in English; O. P. Orrins of the University of Virginia will be with the philosophy department, and Harry Finkelstein of Tufts College is to study with the physics department.

There were 30 applicants for the fellowships. The value of a fellowship is \$700 for the first year and \$800 the second year. Preference was given to graduates of other colleges who had been members of the University of Vermont. Awards were made to graduates of colleges who have shown superior ability in the department in which the applicants are to work.

## ANNUAL PEONY SHOW WILL BE COMBINED

Lateness of the season has necessitated the postponement of the annual peony show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, set for June 19 and 20 in Horticultural Hall. The annual rose and strawberry show, therefore, arranged for June 26 and 27, will be enhanced by the entry of peony and other exhibits which would normally come in the earlier show.

Many growers in Greater Boston and near-by towns are reporting that their gardens will be ready, the last week in the month, to yield their full beauty, and it is expected that all three of the exhibition rooms at Horticultural Hall will be required to give space to the exhibits of fruits and vegetables, late spring and early summer flowers and flowering shrubs.

## CANAL LAND SALE INDORSED

WASHINGTON, June 14 (P).—The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the sale by the Government to the town of Westport, Conn., of land to be used for canal purposes. The bill now goes to the House.

## History of Iris Beauties Told in Wellesley Garden

Two Hundred Varicolored Varieties Bloom in Graded Pattern on Low Hillside Under Care of Miss Grace Sturtevant

To list 200 varieties of iris seedlings and to be able conscientiously to consider them all "bests" is the happy estate of Miss Grace Sturtevant, proprietor of the Glen Road Iris Gardens in Wellesley. The iris student is likely to find a reasonably consecutive history of iris culture in the United States in this garden set on a low hillside so that the full beauty of the flowers is set in a graded pattern to make their contemplation easy. The garden is surrounded with flowering shrubs and small trees and there is, for good measure, a charming rock garden in which are rare and attractive dwarf plants.

Among the latter there is iris scapellato which grows wild in the mountains of Japan. In general form the flowers, which are small and extremely beautiful, follow the tradition of the ancient Japanese iris and provide a happy variation upon a theme which dictates the larger garden.

"If I were to choose a favorite," says Miss Sturtevant, "I think perhaps I should have to say 'Gold Imperial,' which, for all my experience with and concentration upon yellows, is the best yellow I have ever been able to secure. It hasn't a vestige of brown, the faintest standard is unusually beautiful and the color is the clearest sunlight yellow."

"Many of my seedling originations have been yellows, but they have been variously touched with tan or lilac or brown or any of the other colors which vary a substantial yellow iris, I am very proud of 'Gold Imperial.'"

Miss Sturtevant has "Autumn King" in bloom which is almost a phenomenon in iris gardens for this season of the year. "Autumn King" was originated in the West and

normally flowers in the fall as the name indicates, but the fact that it can be made a spring-blooming variety in the East is happily proven by its appearance in June in Miss Sturtevant's gardens.

"Chickadee," continues Miss Sturtevant in discussing some of the varieties to which she herself is especially partial, "is one of the first and one of the most beautiful among the yellows. It takes its name from the ancient Jewish word symbolizing deity."

"Zour," which is a sport of a Florentine blue, is notable for its creped texture, and takes the very best of the original Florentine blue shade for its color. I find 'Red Splendor' very interesting because its ruffles are an unexpected and exciting color. 'Nirvana,' which is, to me, a most subtle blend of yellow and purple, has had an interesting success.

"Of the blues, I should think that probably 'Dulcinea,' which, in its garden effect is almost as blue as the well-known 'Bluet,' is my choice. Blues are historic in iris culture, and the securing of a new blue is an event."

"Damosel" is an excellent example of pleated iris, follows the type of 'Parisiana' and has something in its shape reminiscent of the legendary significance of its name. 'Pioneer' is one of the most famous of the renowned English Bliss importations and the 'Valencia' which William Moore originated in California can hardly be approached for the beauty of its particular type.

"The finest French iris known to me, and is the 'Sous le Vent de Madame de Goudichau.' It is strong blue purple, has uncommonly vigorous falls and standards and a perfectly fascinating outline."

Miss Leginska spoke at length on the purpose and organization of the orchestra. It is composed of 100 musicians, she said. The object is to bring great music to the people at popular prices and convenient hours. This is made possible in part by holding concerts in the large hall in Mechanics Building, seating 6500 persons, on Sunday afternoons.

The large numbers that can be accommodated make it possible to charge minimum prices, 25 and 50 cents for admissions. A limited number of reserved seats will be sold at \$1.50 each. Financing of the orchestra will be made a community, or people's affair.

Miss Leginska left Boston today to spend the summer in Europe where she will select music for the new orchestra. She is to return early in September.

## CITY PLANNING IS EXPANDING

(Continued from Page 1)

reduces the efficiency and comfort of living.

"Continual expansion around the edges of a city upsets the balance, causing increase in the volume of traffic beyond the capacity of the streets, encourages building out or up and causes waste of time, overcrowding, loss of capital in widening streets, the pulling down of good buildings and the re-erection of new ones in an attempt to restore the balance."

"The twentieth century has introduced new means which may be used to stimulate decentralization. The advantages of a large city are no longer available to those on the spot only. The radio, electric power, the motor car, the telephone, the Westinghouse, all tend to give to the outlying

## Varicolored Riches

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## STEAMSHIP LACONIA DUE IN BOSTON SUNDAY

Bringing 275 passengers for Boston and a somewhat larger number for New York, the Cunard Line steamer Laconia is due at Boston next Sunday, according to cable advices received at the local office today.

The vessel comes from Liverpool and Queenstown, and the Boston passengers are divided as follows: 50 first class, 75 second class and 150 third class passengers. Many of them are American citizens returning from brief tours of Great Britain.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, resident agent of the Cunard Line at Boston, is a passenger on the Laconia, returning home to spend the summer.

## MEMBERS CONFIRMED FOR SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, June 15 (P).—Renomination of T. V. O'Connor and the nomination of Jefferson Myers of Portland, Ore., to membership on the Shipping Board were approved today by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mr. O'Connor is now chairman of the board.

Leave to withdraw was voted last night by the Brookline Selectmen to the petition of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway seeking a license to operate buses on their Boston to Worcester route through Brookline.

At a public hearing several weeks ago opinion was divided. The Boston & Worcester must now go before the State Commission on Public Utilities if it seeks to operate buses through Brookline.

areas the contact with the city and world affairs which has long been the main reason for the pouring of people into the centers.

The problem of the congested centers is to be met by improved traffic and transportation plans, by regulation through zoning and the enforcement of good city plans, and further by decentralization and the building of new towns and by the increased use of the coming science of regional planning."

Sixty-nine cities and towns sent in detailed reports to the State Board, and the important points are included in the annual report. In most cases the zoning ordinances are reported as working well, although many appeals are heard in most communities. In nearly all cases, constructive improvements in the shape of new parks, better streets, and the extension of restricted districts is recorded.

## OIL COMPANY AIDED EMPLOYEES' SAVING

Gave Bonus of 50 Cents for Each \$1 Saved for Stock

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (Staff Correspondence).—More than 12,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company of California have acquired 481,976 shares of the company's stock with a present market value of \$28,000,000 through operation of an investment and savings plan initiated to encourage thrift.

Under the plan the employee was permitted to apply up to 20 per cent of his salary to the purchase of stock. The amount he specified was deducted from his salary each month. For each dollar so deposited the company from its own funds added, as a bonus, the sum of 50 cents. As sums sufficient for the purchase of shares of stock were accumulated, the company issued the stock from its treasury to the trustees for account of the employee. Current dividends from this stock were applied to stock purchases.

The plan was suspended recently, owing to conditions arising from the consolidation of the Standard with the Pacific Oil Company. During the four years and seven months of active operation the participating employees saved approximately \$15,750,000. The employee had to have one year of service with the company. Of those eligible to participate 85.77 per cent took part in the plan. The maximum pay-roll deduction permitted was 20 per cent of net salary.

## ARGENTINE AVIATOR REPORTED IN GUIANA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 15 (P).—La Nacion's Rio Janeiro correspondent has received advices from Para to the effect that Bernardo Dugan, Argentine aviator flying from New York to this city, has arrived at Oyapock, French Guiana. Oyapock is on the river of the same name, near the Brazilian frontier.

## Washington Observations

THERE'S a real old line type of sailor man now at the head of the United States Fleet in the person of Admiral Charles F. Hughes. They call him "Freddie" Hughes in the navy, and now and then, because of his homespun exterior, a bit of a "farmer" way.

He commanded the American battleship New York with the British Grand Fleet in 1918 and, together with Admiral Beatty, took the surrender of the German high seas fleet in November of that year. One of the things "Freddie" Hughes is famed for in the fleet is his insistence upon wearing exactly the same kind of shoes issued to enlisted sailors. He says they're faster more comfortable than the fancier sort.

No harder working man wears our navy's blue than the new commander-in-chief afloat. One of his eccentricities is a habit of getting up early in the morning, sometimes to the discomfort of junior officers who would prefer another kind of good example from their commander.

Admiral Hughes takes over the fleet from the United States Senate from Ohio, as the Democratic opponent of Frank B. Willis. Mr. Pomeroy left the Senate on March 4, 1923, with the universal esteem of men of all parties and of the country at large. He has always contributed his defeat for re-election to Mr. Pomeroy's refusal to do any eleventh-hour tramping in Ohio on prohibition and labor questions. The Ohio Democrat was in direct line for the presidential nomination in 1924.

He probably thanks his lucky stars that Mr. Fess beat him on that occasion, for 1924 was not the Democrats' year. If Mr. Pomeroy lowers the colors of Senator Willis in 1926, there may be a different national story to tell about him in 1928. Mr. Pomeroy is one of the scholars of our politics. He's a Princeton man, class of '84.

## CUT IN ELECTRICITY PRICE IS ORDERED

Reduction from 9.45 cents per kilowatt hour to 9 cents in the price of electricity sold by the Lawrence Gas & Electric Company was ordered by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today.

The order is the result of the complaint of customers of the company who asked the department to order the reduction in the price of gas and electricity. With regard to the price of gas, the department says that it is "not satisfied from a study of the company's earnings and expenses in connection with the manufacture and distribution of gas that any further reduction can now safely be made in the price charged therefor."

## JUSTICE DILLON OPENS SUPERIOR COURT WORK

David F. Dillon yesterday assumed his duties as justice of the Superior Court of Middlesex County at East Cambridge. He was promoted from the office of justice of the Eastern District Court of Hampden County.

Attorneys, jurors and other court officials were presented to Justice Dillon, who stood at the end of the bench, which was banked high with floral gifts. Following the introductory ceremonies Justice Dillon promptly called the court to order and a jury was impaneled for his first trial. A gathering, unusually large for civil court proceedings, attended the induction.

## EXPORT BUREAU DECIDED ON BY TRADE CHAMBER

Plans to Promote Boston as Port Are Taking Definite Shape

Co-ordination of export shipments originating in Boston and New England by a practical method, to the end that better, more frequent and direct steamship service be established between Boston and foreign ports, and thus increase the volume of export business through the Port of Boston, is the first concrete step to be taken by the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to plans considered at a meeting of the club today.

Establishment of a central bureau for gathering and compiling details as to the amount of cargo shipped during each week to each specific destination was decided upon as a preliminary step, in a campaign that attacks the root of what experts declare to be the great need of the Port of Boston.

Hope to Get Real Figures

It is felt that information secured weekly as to volume and destination of shipments originating in New England, will, at the end of three or four months, show distinctly the amount of business that could be routed via Boston, in addition to the amount that already is shipped that way.

Plans of the Export Club were outlined, following a meeting at the chamber, called by the club and including the majority of freight forwarders of Boston, presided over by Walter M. McKim, chairman of a subcommittee formed specifically to investigate problems pertaining to the export business. G. F. Ravenel, local manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, embracing the White Star, Red Star, Leyland, Atlantic Transport and American Lines, was presiding at the meeting, at which adoption of the plan of weekly reports on movement of goods was unanimous.

Efforts to eliminate the cost of rail transportation on goods originating in New England, and then sent to New York or some other port for exportation, as well as truck and storage charges, is another object of the plan to route more of the foreign shipments through Boston. The ships and the service will be provided if the plan is carried out, it is pointed out by shipping men.

Expected to Mean Better Service

After compiling and studying the figures of weekly shipments of goods, over a period of several months, it will be shown it is believed, what services could best benefit from the total movement of goods, all been routed via Boston. The plan is to then notify the steamship companies of the conditions and see if they do not wish to make bids for that business by putting on boats or services. Freight forwarders would also be notified when a vessel or start a new service.

Eventually, the club plans to make this information of greater value by compiling it in advance with cooperation of the freight forwarders, who will be asked to estimate the volume of goods they have for the following week, to each specific port of destination.

When that plan is adopted, the club, through Donald Wilbur, secretary, will be practically enabled to furnish certain freights to the steamship companies. Meantime, the club recommends the wider use of the transshipment privilege offered by some local steamship lines, in issuing through bills of lading from ships via Liverpool, to ports in the British Empire, including South Africa.

Thus, it is pointed out, the data compiled from reports of the freight forwarders, would show what shipments might be combined for each port of destination, and thus make an offering for Boston a transshipment service, timing the shipments for transfer at Liverpool, to insure as quick transportation and at less expense than when the goods are shipped to other ports and then sent on a direct vessel.

## CONNECTICUT COLLEGE GRADUATES BIG CLASS

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15.—A class of 72 seniors was graduated from Connecticut College for Women today when degrees and honors were conferred by Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, president of the college. Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, delivered the commencement address. Her subject was "Purposes." Highest honors were won by Miss Dorothy Cannon of Hamden and high honors by Miss Grace Parker of New Haven. Departmental annual honors were also announced as well as a long list of prize winners.

## TIME FOR INCOME TAX PAYMENT NEAR CLOSE

Time for making second quarterly payments on income tax returns filed for the year 1925 expires at midnight tonight. Remittances by mail received at the collector's office after today will be marked delinquent and a penalty will be imposed, unless the cancellation stamp on the envelope bears the date of June 15.

Hereafter taxpayers who desire to have a representative appear for them on income tax matters should provide their representative with a power of attorney, which should be prepared at the time of a hearing or conference in the collector's office.

## \$100,000 SCHOOL VOTED AT MEDFIELD MEETING

MEDFIELD, Mass., June 15 (Special).—At a town meeting held here last night, citizens voted unanimously to authorize the erection of a new public school building costing \$100,000. The subject has been under discussion for some time.

A committee of which F. M. Parkhurst was chairman made an investigation and reported at the meeting that a new school building is necessary.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE EXERCISES HELD

Three Honorary Degrees and 174 in Course Are Awarded

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 15 (Special).—Mount Holyoke College held its eighty-ninth commencement this morning, awarding the degree of A. B. to 169 candidates, and the degree of Master of Arts to five candidates.

Dr. Alice Hamilton and Dr. Esther Loring received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, and Miss Eleanor McDougall, president of the Massachusetts College of Women, in India, a sister college of Mount Holyoke, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, in recognition of her signal services for the education of women in India.

Frederick M. Davenport, of Hamilton College, and a Representative in Congress from New York, gave the commencement address on the subject of "Women in Political Affairs."

Twelve students received their degree with high honors, and eight with honor. Those receiving high honor were: Norma Adams, of Rosindale, Mass.; Helen Holt Howard, New Haven, Conn.; Cecil Bovard Kerr, of Holyoke, Mass.; Bernice McLean, of Waterbury, Conn.; Marie Macnab, Plainfield, N. J.; Marie Loretta Merdinger, Orange, N. J.; Fumiko Mitani, Kyoto-fu, Japan; Grace Lucile Moore, St. Augustine, Fla.; Mary Evelyn Oliver, Bath, Me.; Katherine Pharis Salisbury, Syracuse, N. Y.; Helen Battles Sawyer, Lowell, Mass.; Lois Annette Woodbury, Nashua, N. H. The following received the degree with honor: Mildred Margaret Anderson, Harbor Creek, Pa.; Harriet Best, Thompsonville, Conn.; Barbara Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Louise Clow, Terryville, Conn.; Ursula Phyllis Hubbard, Monroeville, Mich.; Margaret Hale, Richter, Watertown, Mass.; Julia Mohr Steadman, Milford, Pa.; Anna Mary Wells, Dallas, Tex.

The Katherine MacFarland award for excellence in creative writing was given to Josephine Mudge Jackson, of Williamsport, Pa.; and Fumiko Mitani, of Kyoto-fu, Japan. The prize in the intercollegiate contest in poetry recently held by Mount Holyoke College was awarded to Josephine Garwood of Barnard College, The Bronx, N. Y. The following prize for the best poem written during the year by an undergraduate

## DR. MARSH EXPLAINS NEED OF B. U. FOR ENDOWMENT

Continued Gains in Enrollment, Need of Enlarged Facilities, Higher Costs, He Says, Account for Call for Additional Funds

Following his announcement of an 18-year plan for the university to obtain a total endowment of \$75,000,000, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, explained today that the continued gains in enrollment, higher costs, and the need of enlarged facilities account for the necessity of increased endowments.

The \$164,000 for which the trustees are now conducting an intensive canvass, and which must be completed by the end of the year, is a dual purpose, Dr. Marsh said, both to complete a conditional pledge of \$400,000 from the General Education Board of New York and to establish an Alexander Graham Bell Professorship of Science and Art in Speech. Mr. Bell was a professor at Boston University from 1873 to 1879, during which time he invented the telephone.

John J. Carby, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has endorsed the proposal to perpetuate Professor Bell's work in this way.

"At this time it is particularly necessary that efforts be made to preserve the best in speech," according to Dr. Marsh. "Social, political and economic import of the greatest significance attaches to any effort, such as this, to make speech more certain, to extend the possibilities of intercommunication between members of the human race. What human betterment depends upon it, what an aid to world peace and human brotherhood the diminishing of misunderstanding would mean, is obvious."

Professorship to be Varied  
The work of the professorship, when established, will be varied. It will include, according to present plans, study and dissemination of knowledge of the mechanism, processes of articulation, and tone, intonation, flexibility of voice, and diction. The philological aspects of the work of the professorship are expected to be extremely important.

"It will take a world-wide search to find a person able and trained to carry on Bell's work," Dr. Marsh declared in announcing the plan to establish the chair.

The trustees of the university have begun a canvass of prominent Bostonians in an attempt to meet the General Education Board's terms. A final appeal to the alumni has already brought a pledge in the name of the alumni of the university College of Business Administration of \$25,000.

William M. Butler, Senator, started the campaign for \$200,000 with a contribution of \$50,000, and Ernest G. Howes, Boston business man, has pledged an additional \$50,000.

Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society in Washington, son-in-law of Mr. Bell, has written Dr. Marsh his pleasure that the university plans the memorial and offering his co-operation.

Of Interest to Massachusetts  
The College of Liberal Arts, for which the \$200,000 is now being sought, makes a college education possible for large numbers of Massachusetts students who must, for one reason or another, live at home, Dr. Marsh said in outlining the needs of the college. "Friends of education in Massachusetts should be particularly interested in this college because a majority of its students come from homes in this State."

"Yet that the university's outlook is not narrowly sectional, and that its appeal is wide, is indicated by

## Where City Boys May Learn What the Farm Produces



Upper—Camp Headquarters on the Gilbert Farm. Lower—Lake Vista and Wooded Hillside on Camp Wickaboag, West Brookfield, Mass. Oval—Sheep Raising on a Small Scale, One of the Branches of the Course Which Helps Make the Farm Camp Interesting to Boys.

## Boys Learn Practical Farming While Playing at Summer Camp

Massachusetts Agriculture Commissioner Starts Educational Experiment to Give City Boy Some of the Advantages of His Country Cousin

was awarded to Martha Ellen Hodgson, 1925. The Edward R. A. Seligman prize in public finance was given to Mildred Hohmann Laubner, 1926.

The following awards of fellowships to alumni and members of the present graduating class were also announced: The Bardwell Memorial Fellowship to Helen Howard, 1926, who will study English next year at Yale University; the \$6 fellowship to Charlotte Haywood, A. B. 1919, who will study physiology at the University of Pennsylvania; the Mary E. Woolley fellowship to Mary Gertrude Brown, 1924, who will study economics at Radcliffe College; the Francis M. Hazen fellowship to Eleanor Dewey Mason, 1924, who will study French and Spanish in Paris; the Patrick Memorial Scholarship for Social Betterment to Clara Christine Kinsman, 1926, who will study in the New York school of Social Work.

the fact that 46 states, Hawaii, the Philippines and 21 foreign countries are represented in its enrollment this year.

"Fifty universities in the United States, most of them with smaller enrollments than Boston University's, today have larger endowments than Boston University has. Yet by careful management we are keeping the university budget balanced. For this we have received the commendation of the General Education Board. But our needs are imperative. If we do not raise this \$200,000 and thus complete the \$400,000 pledge of the Liberal Arts endowment, we shall lose much of the endowment already pledged, because much of it is composed of conditional pledges."

"We need pledges at this time of all sizes, large and small. In the short time left before the General Education Board's offer expires, we cannot expect to canvass all those who, we believe, would like to help us if they knew the facts. The need is great, the necessity for quick action imperative."

## SOMERVILLE RECALLS FLAG'S FIRST SHOWING

Under auspices of the city and the Historical Society, flag day was observed in Somerville yesterday as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first display of the "Great Union" flag on Prospect Hill on Jan. 1, 1776. This flag was the first flag of the United American Colonies. The 13 stripes were shown as now, but the stars were the crosses of St. George and St. Stephen.

Starting at 11:30 a. m., a parade of civil and military organizations, including more than 2000 school children, marched from the City Hall to Prospect Hill. There a hollow square was formed, and a Great Union flag was raised by Albert L. Haskell, president of the Historical Society. Mrs. Emma Prichard Haskell gave a reading, "To the Flag," and Leon M. Conwell, Mayor of Somerville, raised the "Stars and Stripes." After that the bands played the National Anthem, and those present repeated the oath of allegiance. The exercises ended with the singing of "America."

ICE SALE BY WEIGHT IS NOW IN EFFECT

The recent legislative act regulating the retail sale of ice in Massachusetts became effective today. The law requires that ice shall be sold by the exact weight and that conveyance of ice shall display in large print the retail price of ice per 100 pounds. Knowing the price per 100 pounds the retail buyer may reckon the cost of the number of pounds desired.

Canary Birds Sing in Children's Day Program

METHUEN, Mass., June 15 (AP).—Canary birds in 14 cages provided an innovation in church music at the First Baptist Church here during a children's day program. The birds owned by Percy H. Stott of this town and George Sperakis of Lawrence joined in singing at different times during the exercises.

That city boys may learn how oats, peas and barley grow, that milk comes from cows, not bottles, and apples from trees, while they are occupied in the usual play features of a summer camp, is the purpose of an educational experiment being started this year by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, and chairman of an important League of Nations committee on agriculture in his family farm at West Brookfield, Mass.

The new camp, however, is not an agricultural school, and its founders hope to make it something more than a recreational camp. Each boy will have a garden, and each group of boys will have pigs and hens to care for, in addition to all the features of an average camp. Precaution is taken that the agricultural phase of the course is not overdone, for the aim is to make farming an absorbing game, not to get work out of the boys. Organized, constructive farm work for an hour or two a day will be the basis of the new plan.

Dr. Gilbert bases his experiment on the theory that the country boy learns lasting lessons on the farm which are frequently denied his city cousin, and which exert a tremendous influence on his character and achievements in later years. In how many autobiographies do we find the statement: "I was fortunate enough to be born on a farm." Dr. Gilbert says, "For boys who have not the privilege, he hopes to approximate the benefits by giving them organized play with materials from which they cannot help learning."

Linking City and Country  
Along with the desire to help the boys individually, there is the more deep-living purpose of forging another link between city and country by giving city boys, who one day may be commercial and professional leaders, a sympathetic understanding of the problems of country life.

Farming, Dr. Gilbert says, is a fundamental industry, but one of the greatest tasks is to make the rest of the population realize that their well-being rests largely upon the well-being and development of agriculture. He believes that by giving city boys summers of practical contact with the farm, not only will they gain valuable training for themselves, but they will help the farm by acquiring an appreciation of its problems.

To buttress his contention that country life gives boys something valuable, Dr. Gilbert points to the undue proportion of country-bred boys who achieve the big things in professional, technical, and business fields. The cultivation of crops and the care of farm animals, together with the multitudinous farm chores, develop in the boy initiative, independence, and sympathies which seldom come in city life contacts, says Dr. Gilbert.

"There is something sweet and basically sound in country life," he points out. "The country boy is brought into intimate contact with nature as the city boy never is, and some of life's most valuable lessons are learned from nature if they come to us during the impressionable period."

"The rainstorm has to the country boy a deeper significance than that of water falling through the air. He considers it in its relation to many other things. He notes how the parched earth thirsts for it; he sees the corn, the grass and the crops eagerly drink it and bloom into new life. He observes how the hot days, so hard for the city dweller to stand with equanimity, have their proper place on nature's scheme for feeding humanity. In the variations of climate, and in all other natural phenomena, he follows the progress of all living things about him, because these things have a direct bearing upon his everyday life."

Broadening of Interests  
"Country life is the natural life. City life is artificial. The city boy needs to have his sympathies broadened by contact with the soil. Deprived of the advantages of being born on a farm, the next best thing that could possibly happen to him would be to spend a summer or two on one, where his activities are not subject to hit or miss, but are intelligently guided to accomplish a definite end."

Consequently, at Camp Wickaboag,

Indian uprisings in King William's was associated with Dr. Gilbert in the movement, which has gone on with favorable comment by educators in many sections of the country, is George L. Farley, professor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and state leader of boys' and girls' club work. Mr. Farley has had unusually wide experience in juvenile club work, as he directs the activities of some 30,000 boys and girls yearly in the club extension work of the college. Once a year on the college campus he has under direct charge an encampment of between 200 and 300 young people who are leaders in agricultural work.

Prominent educators and public men from all sections of the United States constitute Camp Wickaboag's advisory board.

Boothbay Service Is Resumed  
Steamer service between Boston and Boothbay Harbor, Me., will be resumed today by the local office of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. Steamers will leave Boston daily except Sunday at 6 p. m., daylight saving time, and will continue to Boothbay Harbor, leaving Portland daily except Wednesday and Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday, Friday and Saturday the Boston steamer will leave Portland for Boothbay at 5 o'clock. The difference in sailing time from Portland is to enable passengers on the New York-Portland steamers to connect for Boothbay Harbor.

## Students From Distant Lands Among Conservatory Seniors

Japanese Youth Holds Three Composition Prizes—Graduates Also Listed From Bulgaria, Greece, Bermuda, Canada and British West Indies

Several young musicians from countries distant from the United States will receive diplomas of the New England Conservatory of Music from the hands of George W. Chadwick, director, in Jordan Hall, next Tuesday. In the graduating class of this year are representatives of a number of nations.

At the alphabetical head of the list of conservatory seniors is Seiki Abe, whose home is in the Hokkaido, one of Japan's northern provinces. Mr. Abe is one of the distinguished members of the class, for his compositions have three times won prizes in the Endicott competition.

The one which was so presented a year ago, "An Apostrophe to the Japanese Dawn," will be played by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, at commencement. Mr. Abe, who is ambitious to

girls from the British Empire are: Miss Mary June Caroline Palmer of Fredericton, N. B., who is to be graduated in voice under Rulon Y. Robison; Miss Willa Evelyn Semple of East Florenceville, N. B., a pianoforte pupil of Dr. J. Albert Jeffery; Miss Helen Elizabeth Wallington

Miss Helen E. Wallington  
Student From Woods, Devonshire, Bermuda, Who is One of Four Girls From British Empire.

Woods, Devonshire, Bermuda, who is a voice pupil of Charles Bennett. From Athens, Greece, came to the conservatory Esther Nicholou, who has studied pianoforte with Charles Dennee, winning her diploma this year.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS EXHIBIT OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15 (Special).—More than 1500 articles made by Junior Achievement clubs in this city, Agawam, West Springfield, Indian Orchard, Chicopee and Westfield were placed on exhibit this noon at the opening of the third annual exhibit of the Junior Achievement Foundation of Springfield. The demonstration and display will continue through until Saturday night, with the boys and girls showing how the work is done every day after school hours.

The highest scoring teams of three different girls' enterprises and the highest scoring teams of three different boys' enterprises will receive a week free at the Exposition Camp this summer. Judging contests are being held in basketry, clothing, woodcraft and electrical work. The three club members scoring highest in each contest will represent the Springfield Foundation in the contest at the Eastern States Exposition and will each receive a week free at the exposition camp.

Marie Evelyn Margerson, pianist who is to be graduated as a pupil of Julius Chaffee, came to Boston from Baskerville, St. Kitts, B. W. I. Other

## WHEATON SENDS OUT CLASS OF 76

Dr. John Edgar Park Elected President and Will Take Office in Fall

NORTON, Mass., June 14 (Special).—Wheaton College conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon a class of 76 seniors at exercises in the college chapel. Dr. George T. Smart, acting president, presided at the last time, the announcement having been made by Dr. Smart, who is also president of the board of trustees, that Dr. John Edgar Park of West Newton had been elected president and would assume the duties of that office in the fall.

Prof. John Livingston Lowes of Harvard delivered the commencement address. A number of prizes were awarded and the winners of academic honors were announced as follows: Rary Roper, Lilian Knowles, Helen McDevitt, Katherine Frost, Lena Slom, Dorothy Pollard and Helen Knowlton. All of these girls maintained an average of 85 per cent or better from the middle of their sophomore year.

Dr. Park, the new president, comes of distinguished scholastic ancestry. His father was minister of the leading Presbyterian church in Ireland for 50 years; his grandfather and great-grandfather were professors of theology.

Dr. Park was educated in private schools, and he is a graduate of Queen's College, Belfast, and of the Royal University, Dublin. He did post-graduate work in Leipzig, Edinburgh, Princeton and Oxford; and he studied theology in the Assembly's College, Belfast, and in New College, Edinburgh; in Belfast he received the gold medal for distinction.

Dr. Park has been preacher at Harvard, Williams, Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Wesleyan, Wheaton and other educational centers, and at present is professor of the theory of worship in Boston University. He has lectured on academic subjects at Harvard, Theological School, Andover Seminary, Wellesley, Yale School of Religion and other colleges.

For 19 years he has been minister of the Congregational Church of West Newton.

SNOW FUND ACTION DELAYED  
Boston City Council held for further consideration yesterday the request of Mayor Nichols that it appropriate \$400,000 for the purchase of additional snow removal equipment by the city. The Boston Finance Commission has taken the position that the expenditure would be ill advised and that the city should exercise greater care in letting contracts for snow removal and in inspection of the work and subsequent payments, thereby making unnecessary the purchase of more machinery.

WHEEL, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Nellie May Klier, reader. 5:15—Edith Fives and his five Black Girls. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6:15—Kelley's radio review. 6:15—News and baseball scores. 6:20—Edith Fives and his five Black Girls. 6:45—Neil Cantor in popular songs. 6:45—Announcement. 6:50—Brother Club. 7:00—Everett High School band. 7:05—Everett High School band. 7:10—Augustus F. Goodwin, treasurer, Eastern Horse Club. 7:15—Raymond Robillard, violin. Mr. Healey, accompanist. 7:20—From New York, musical hour. 7:30—From New York, musical hour. 7:40—From New York, musical hour. 7:50—From New York, musical hour. 8:00—From New York, musical hour. 8:10—From New York, musical hour. 8:20—From New York, musical hour. 8:30—From New York, musical hour. 8:40—From New York, musical hour. 8:50—From New York, musical hour. 9:00—From New York, musical hour. 9:10—From New York, musical hour. 9:20—From New York, musical hour. 9:30—From New York, musical hour. 9:40—From New York, musical hour. 9:50—From New York, musical hour. 10:00—From New York, musical hour. 10:10—From New York, musical hour. 10:20—From New York, musical hour. 10:30—From New York, musical hour. 10:40—From New York, musical hour. 10:50—From New York, musical hour. 11:00—From New York, musical hour. 11:10—From New York, musical hour. 11:20—From New York, musical hour. 11:30—From New York, musical hour. 11:40—From New York, musical hour. 11:50—From New York, musical hour. 12:00—From 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## CHEROKEE INDIAN GIRL WINS MORGENTHAU PRIZE OF \$1000

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions of the Indians in the United States. She appeared before the President in a white costume of buckskin and beadwork, made by women members of the Cheyenne reservation in Oklahoma, and symbolizing the traditional culture and artistic craftsmanship of her race.

On the afternoon of commencement day last year Miss Muskrat boarded the train in South Hadley for the little college town of Tahlequah, Okla., where she was to take up her work as a student. Arriving at 9 in the morning three days later, she was at her desk by 10 o'clock the same morning facing the problems of two weeks which had piled up for her to settle. The school had a unique history which helped the Indian girl to establish her authority over a student body composed of both white students and Indians.

Prior to the cessation of the tribal autonomy of the Cherokee nation, in 1907, the college had been owned and operated by the Cherokee Indians, and most of the citizens of the town were descended from the old aristocratic families of the Cherokee nation. Hence, though the majority of her students were white, Miss Muskrat had the solid backing of the community.

**Underlook to Organize**

During her nine weeks at Tahlequah, Miss Muskrat not only helped out personally many unadjusted girls, some of whom had placed themselves in extreme need of help, but she undertook to organize the social life of the 1100 women students at the college. She corrected housing conditions—especially the habit of letting boy and girl students room in the same house, and formulated a set of rules of behavior modeled on those in force at the University of Kansas and the University of Oklahoma.

These were designed to protect the girl students, not only from personal harm or wrong doing, but still more from the vague complaints and scandal among the townsfolk inevitable where girl students live in a completely unorganized social life.

"By the end of the summer," said Miss Muskrat, in commenting on this work, "We had begun to line up most of those groups who had given us so much trouble. This was one of the things most needed to bring the morale of the college back to what it had been in during the old semi-annual days, when parents had been confident of good care in sending their daughters there."

Miss Muskrat also arranged for various speakers to come to the college to speak to the women on topics of interest to them. Since practically everyone of these women were going out as school teachers in the district schools throughout Oklahoma, she felt that through this was reaching the whole State. "I knew the public schools of Oklahoma," said Miss Muskrat, "and I knew so well how much these teachers needed certain things to take back to their schools. So there were talks on mental hygiene, etiquette, religious and spiritual growth, vocational guidance and other like subjects that the girls themselves asked for. So many times it seemed as if my being there as dean of women were only a farce, so many of the women students were older than I, but they were so pathetic, most of them in the narrowness of their lives, and they were so eager and so anxious to find the best for themselves, that I was glad through it all that I had a chance to go there."

**A Real Struggle**

"It was a real struggle," said Miss Muskrat, "to decide whether I should leave Tahlequah in the fall and come to Haskell Institute, for my time had been so filled and so many things needed to be done there. But I finally decided that I would not stay. Almost any sympathetic woman could be dean of women there at Northeastern State Teachers' College, but I felt that I had a special work to do among the full blood Indian boys and girls of America." To be a teacher in Haskell Institute was the goal Miss Muskrat had set herself when she first entered college. The few weeks intervening between the summer session of Tahlequah and the opening of Haskell Institute, Miss Muskrat spent among the Ponca Indians in a narrow little reservation just outside of Ponca City, Oklahoma. Any other woman might well have felt that, having "given every ounce of thought and strength, day and night," to her work in one school through all the burning days of an Oklahoma summer, and facing a new and difficult job in another in September, she was entitled to a rest. But Ruth Muskrat threw herself into alleviating the miserable lives of the Poncas. "The month I spent there was four long weeks of constant heartache," she said. "A constant prey to grafters, bootleggers, and shysters, these simple people have no way of knowing who is a friend and who is an enemy."

In this brief time Miss Muskrat set to work to organize better recreation for the Indian girls. "There was absolutely no recreation for the girls, absolutely nothing left for them to do but trail after nomadic parents from Indian dance to Indian dance the whole summer long. I found how palling this could be after I had been there, and talked to some of the girls." So Miss Muskrat set to work to make new and interesting kinds of social gatherings, picnics, sewing parties, evening parties when she read to them, lawn parties on the mission lawn. "It was pathetic to see how the boys and girls would flock to the Mission House day after day just for the sake of singing a few songs together," she said. "I tried to show them how to plan things—how to overcome the terrible ennui under which they are sunk by just thinking of new things to do."

**Teacher of Eighth Grade**

The first of September found Miss Muskrat established at Haskell Institute as a teacher of the eighth grade. Though the teaching schedule was heavy, being an eighth grade teacher was only a small part of the work Miss Muskrat did. She put herself wholly at the command of the girls, trying to spread among them not only knowledge but those finer ways of doing things, that capacity for enjoyment in innumerable civilized ways, for which many of them hunger, and which Miss Muskrat feels is one of the chief things she has gained from a college education.

She has helped them to plan and present little plays; she has taught Sunday School and made herself the intimate adviser of the girls she taught; she has brought them in touch with all sorts of world interests and movements. Above all she has tried to pass on what she feels to have been the greatest single thing she gained at Mount Holyoke, the opportunity to meet the faculty and older cultivated people in their own rooms and homes—to move and live among the civilized appurtenances of social life which are commonplace to girls brought up among them, but which to the little Indian girl on the barren reservation become the symbol of all that she longs for most deeply. "I knew what they wanted," said Miss Muskrat, "because I come from the same background as they, and when I encountered real social life at Mount Holyoke I know what it meant to me." So Miss Muskrat has fitted her room up in imitation of homes and rooms she remembers in the East, and meets the girls there—passing on what she feels to be her best and happiest hours at Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Muskrat's chief ambition is to send another girl to take her place at Mount Holyoke College, and to return, as she has done, to spread what she has learned there among her own people.

**CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS SURVEYED**

Survey of the Cambridge school system being made by Harvard under the direction of Prof. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, contains a building program involving \$1,500,000, the superintendent of schools, Michael E. Fitzgerald, told the Cambridge School Committee last evening. This includes the erection of a new building for Rindge Technical School, an addition to the Cambridge High and Latin School and the establishment of junior high schools. The complete report is to be submitted to the committee on June 28.

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## TUNNEL SURVEY BY BOSTON MAN

Prof. H. B. Alvord Chosen for Engineering Work in Cascade Mountains

A Boston man, Prof. Henry B. Alvord, is to have charge of one of the most interesting pieces of railway engineering of recent years—planning of the new Cascades Tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, in the State of Washington.

Professor Alvord, who is head of the department of civil engineering at Northeastern University here, leaves shortly to begin a preliminary survey of the ground where the work is to be done.

The tunnel will replace the old Cascades Tunnel, and is intended to



PROF. HENRY B. ALVORD  
Of Northeastern University, who will plan the new Cascades Tunnel in the State of Washington.

shorten the distance on the main line between St. Paul, Minn., and Seattle, Wash. The Great Northern Railway, which has retained Professor Alvord for this work, is one of the most important railroads in the northwestern part of the country.

About 20 years ago, when it first crossed the Cascade Mountains, that separate the Pacific coast from the interior, it was necessary to climb over the mountains by means of a series of switchbacks. Later a tunnel was cut two and a half miles long. The new tunnel will be even longer, but it will shorten the distance considerably, and by lessening the grades, will make possible greater speed for the trains to the west coast. The survey work and planning the final location of the tunnel on which Professor Alvord will be engaged, consists largely of triangulation. In this type of surveying he has had much experience, having been with the Massachusetts Boundary Survey for six seasons, and in 1922 having made a triangulation survey of the city of North Adams for the city engineer.

For the last six years he has been in charge of the Department of Civil Engineering at Northeastern. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. He makes his home in Melrose Highlands. Upon the completion of the survey in the fall, he will return to Northeastern.

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## In the Lighter Vein

Husband: "I don't seem to be able to get the electric lights to work. There must be a short circuit somewhere."  
Wife: "Well, John, if I were



you I wouldn't monkey with it any more. We can get an electrician to come and lengthen it."

Teacher (meeting pupil on street): "And how is your brother?"  
Willie: "Please ma'am, I haven't no brother."  
Teacher: "Willie, where's your grammar?"  
Willie: "She went down to Philadelphia last week."

"Barker" at circus: "Flip, the great South American acrobat, will now make three complete somersaults in the air."  
Spectator: "Huh, that ought to be easy for him."  
Barker: "Yes, but these people are brought up on revolutions."

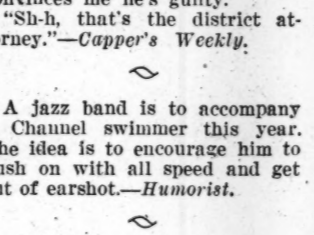
"I couldn't serve as a juror, judge. One look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."  
"Sh-h, that's the district attorney."—Capper's Weekly.

A jazz band is to accompany a Channel swimmer this year. The idea is to encourage him to push on with all speed and get out of earshot.—Humorist.

"What is it now?"  
"Some of your constituents, Senator."  
"How many?"  
"About 15."  
"Awkward number! Not enough for a speech and too many to take to lunch."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**SUNDAY RESTRICTIONS OBEYED IN ARGENTINA**  
BUENOS AIRES, June 15 (P)—Protests are being made to the Ministry of the Interior against the new Sunday law which prohibits most forms of manual labor and the sale of drinks containing more than 5 per cent of alcoholic contents and of tobacco.

While the ordinance was generally obeyed Sunday, in some places cigarettes were sold under cover. Conspicuously absent from the street vendor of cigarettes and matches.



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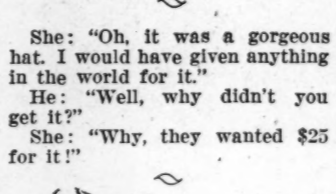
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Sam: "Say, Mose, what am you all doin' now?"  
Mose: "I'm an exporter."  
Sam: "An exporter?"  
Mose: "Yep, the Pullman Company they done fire me."—Railway Life.



She: "Oh, it was a gorgeous hat. I would have given anything in the world for it."  
He: "Well, why didn't you get it?"  
She: "Why, they wanted \$25 for it."

Groundsman: "Just when I get the perfect order they want to play a bloomin' match on it!"

"When we consider how easily a circus gathers up everything an's gone before daylight, it's a wonder there hasn't more of it done."—Abe Martin.

English Professor: "What can you tell me about Fielding?"  
Pupil: "I must confess I know very little about baseball."

**SANDY ISLAND "Y" CAMP REGISTRATION MOUNTS**  
Sandy Island, the men's camp of the Boston Y.M.C.A. on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., is to open June 23, and will close Aug. 30. Philip A. Gould will again be camp director, and C. H. Hill will again be associate director and woodcraft leader.

Newcomers at the camp this year will include Edward Pierce, director of physical education at the Augusta (Me.) high school. Registration at Sandy Island for the season of 1926 is ahead of that of last year at this time, and indications are that the camp will have one of its busiest seasons. The capacity at any one time this year will be 160.

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## JUNIOR MUSIC WORK PRAISED

Exceptional Talent Shown in Contest, Mrs. Weltman, the Chairman, States

In announcing the awards of the first junior contest conducted by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs Mrs. Janie Gordon Weltman, state chairman of the junior department, said that exceptional talent was brought out. The children came from all over the State. As a first attempt it was a decided success, she says, and promises larger and more varied programs in the near future. Contestants were 16 years old or less and competed for rhythm, accuracy and interpretation.

Among the winners was Frances Johnston of Malden, a pupil of Floyd Dean of the New England Conservatory of Music, who won in the youngest class of pianoforte players. She has been playing the piano since she was three years old. She is now 11. Her father is an officer in the Salvation Army. Thomas Howell, 11 years old, was the youngest prize winner for voice work. He is a soprano in the choir of St. Paul's Parish, Malden, and a pupil of John Kelley of Boston. Apolyna Stokius, a 15-year-old girl of Worcester, received award for a most unusual untrained voice. Miss Ruth Welch of Norwood, pupil of Alice Baker, also received recognition.

Other awards were as follows: Piano classes, Margaret May, 16, of Dorchester, pupil of Harrison Potter; Robert Blair, 14, of Dorchester, pupil of Margaret Bohan.

In the violin classes: Alice Erickson, 15, of Worcester, pupil of Jacques Hoffman; Robert Gomborg, 13, of Mattapan, pupil of Mr. Hoffman; Gil-

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## Rotary's World-Wide Growth Credited to Service Ideal

International Convention Hears President Adams Tell Reason for Spread of Influence

DENVER, Colo., June 15 (Special)—"Service above self; he profits most who serves best."

The motto adopted by Rotary early in its career and permeating all its activities is responsible not only for the great growth of the organization, but for the increasing prosperity of all who observe it in their daily lives, according to the declaration here today of Donald A. Adams of New Haven, Conn., president of Rotary International, in assembly at its seventeenth annual convention.

Speaking on the subject, "An Interpretation—Rotary's Ideal of Service," Mr. Adams said:

"We might as well recognize that in our world, 'profit,' are contained both material and spiritual rewards. The fine thing about life is that the man who serves well generally succeeds and receives his reward. We should all put into practice the Golden Rule of dealing with the other fellow as we would like to have him deal with us.

### Service Not Counted in Money

"But service is something more than selling goods which are all wool and a yard wide and making delivery according to contract. To give real service, you must add something which cannot be bought or measured with money, and that thing is sincerity and integrity.

"What is it that draws us all into this movement, and permeates business and professional men of large affairs to give weeks and months of their time to the service of Rotary? The fact that Rotary so draws men proves that it makes a common and consistent appeal to right thinking men of all nations. I believe the answer is, in part at least, that intangible thing around which Rotary is to a great extent built—an ideal of service.

"But it is the application of the gospel of that service which has come into Rotary's possession to make effective the spirit of unselfish integrity with which Rotarians are invested. It is the concerted action of a group of many spirits which arouses the faith of those who expect the permanency of Rotary to exert its favorable influence in world civilization.

**An Attitude of Mind**

"As we study the presence and development of this ideal of service through the centuries, I think it is fair to say that Rotary was probably the first group movement organized for the effective promulgation of the ideal of service. But let us remember that in Rotary we are merely expressing a powerful attitude of mind, a philosophy of living which characterizes our time."

Carrying out the idea of service as applied to relations between labor and capital, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said to the assembled Rotarians:

"The American Federation of Labor regards a contract between employer and employee as a solemn obligation which must be religiously observed and honorably discharged. Such wage agreements are guaranteed, and the security given is the honor, integrity and moral obligation of the membership of organized labor. A strict adherence on the part of labor to this policy of contract observance would preclude the possibility of a general strike. To engage in such an undertaking would mean that the American Federation of Labor would depart from its traditional policy and destroy the confidence which has been reposed in it by the American people."

**City in Carnival Mood**

The attitude of optimism and enthusiasm prevailing among delegates and visitors is marked. The downtown streets and hotel lobbies are thronged with men and women wearing identification hat bands, sashes and badges in vivid colors. A carnival atmosphere envelopes the city.

The convention was formally opened at the University of Denver Football Stadium, with Ralph B. Mayo, president of the Denver Rotary Club, giving the address of welcome, and Charles Rhodes, Auckland, N. Z., the response. A message read from Paul P. Harris, founder of Rotary, expressed the conviction that Rotary is now in the fresh morning of its career, its influence certain to spread throughout the world for many years to come.

Community singing and a great pageant, representative of the 35 nations in which Rotary has been established, featured the evening entertainment. 1,200, Blackfoot and Sioux Indians in full costume lent a vivid touch of color to the latter.

Fifteen special assemblies on club administration, the largest number of any Rotary convention, will be held during the current meeting.

**First Rotarians**

Four Chicago men, representing four separate lines of endeavor, met in the office of a mining engineer in the City Building on North Dearborn Street one evening in February, 1905, and held the first meeting of the first Rotary Club. Out of this small beginning has grown Rotary International, with a world mem-

bership of 2300 clubs in 35 countries, and more than 118,000 individual members.

These four men were Paul P. Harris, a lawyer; Gus Loehr, a mining engineer; Hiram Shorey, a merchant tailor, and Sylvester Schiele, a coal dealer.

Regular organization was effected at a second meeting held Feb. 23, 1905, attended by the original four Rotarians and also by Harry Ruggles and William Jensen. Mr. Ruggles is responsible for introducing singing into Rotary, an idea that has since been adopted by thousands of luncheon and civic clubs all over the world.

To Mr. Harris goes the credit for originating the plan of rotating. At the first meeting he proposed that the membership be restricted to one rep-

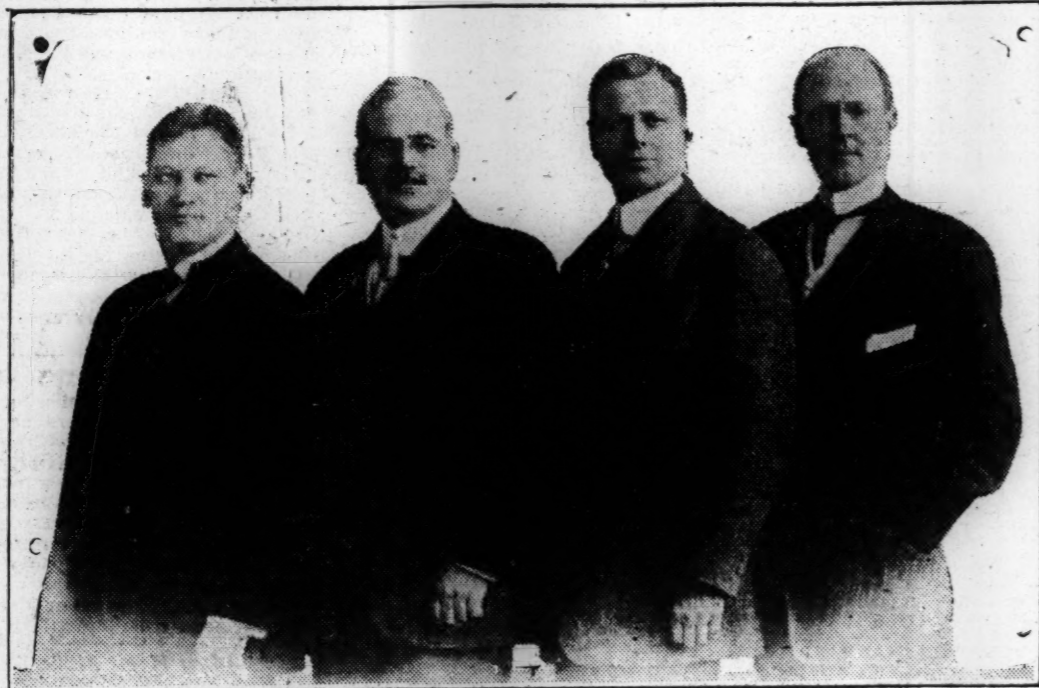
representative of any business or profession, in order to bring about a better understanding and closer harmony between persons in different lines of endeavor. It is this program, combined with the rule of service and brotherly love, which, it is believed, has been mainly responsible for the great success of Rotary.

According to Charles A. Newton of Chicago, the ninth original member of Rotary, the only method of raising necessary funds for early activities, was that of assessing 50-cent fines against any member who failed to attend a meeting, regardless of cause.

No initiation fees or dues were assessed. This method of financing was followed until September of 1903. Meetings were held in rotation at the offices of members and later in private rooms provided free by the Brevoort Hotel. It was two years and nine months after the formation of the Chicago club before the organization branched out, San Francisco forming a club in 1905.

Today the arms of Rotary reach to almost every part of the civilized world, extending the hand of fellowship to men and women everywhere. "We built better than we knew," says Mr. Newton proudly.

## They Built Better Than They Knew



THE FOUR ORIGINAL ROTARIANS  
Left to Right—Gus Loehr, Sylvester Schiele, Hiram Shorey, Paul Harris.

## Youngsters Vie With Grown-Ups in Chicago Citizenship Tests

William McAndrew, Superintendent of Schools, Stages Novel Experiment—Questions to Children Were Put by Prominent Citizens of City

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 15—A class composed of some 30 well scrubbed, shining-faced youngsters about to finish their eighth grade studies, and a half dozen "grown-up" boys and girls, who wanted to find out how much they remembered, sat upon the stage of the Chicago Normal College and allowed themselves to be tested by the citizens of Chicago in a "sampling day" arranged by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools.

The children, chosen by lot, were taken to represent the average quality of the public school product. The citizens were volunteers from the leading clubs of the city who took the tests to give a basis of comparison for the children's work.

**Teachers as Guests Only**

Many teachers were present as guests, being told by the superintendent that a "good-natured audience, like old-fashioned children, should be seen and not heard," and the teachers enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Questions were asked and answers graded by representative citizens unacquainted with the school's curriculum. Each was intended to test the child for his ability to be a good citizen. Among those who proposed questions were Arthur C. Lueder, postmaster; Catherine Waugh McClulloch, counselor of the National W. C. T. U.; Francis X. Burch, corporation counsel of Chicago; and William J. Barker, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A.

For the rest, the children carried on the program. The superintendent remained on the platform to give an occasional helping whisper to a timid boy or girl and to offer suggestions to the youthful announcers. With a referee's whistle, Mr. McAndrew started and stopped the tests with a brisk note which kept order in the midst of the atmosphere of merriment and enjoyment.

**Children Up to Mark**

When the results of the tests were announced, it was found that adults kept consistently in the lead, but that the children proved themselves, on the whole, capable of meeting the situation. Not only in reading, figuring and in manual skill, but in exercising judgment and taste, the boys and girls arose to the demands of the occasion.

Asked to apply for a position, a small lad walked up to the employment manager for a downtown de-

## THREE NEW HIGHWAYS TO CROSS 'SMOKIES'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 11 (Special Correspondence)—A third new highway across the Great Smoky Mountains, linking Tennessee and North Carolina road systems, is now assured. Cocke County has voted for a bond issue, to be used in building a highway from Nough to the North Carolina State line at Lemons Gap, opening up a territory which has no railroad or other easy means of transportation to market. It will also give access to the \$15,000,000 power dam, to be constructed on Pigeon River.

The North Carolina commission has completed a paved road to within a short distance of the Tennessee line. E. W. Grove of Asheville, owner of vast timber tracts on the North Carolina side, has agreed to extend the road through his property when the road on the Tennessee side is built. Another highway will be from Gatlinburg across the "Smokies," through the new national park, to Indian Gap, at the North Carolina line, and another from Maryville to Deal's Gap.

**SHIPS ADDED TO DOLLAR LIST**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (Staff Correspondence)—Capt. Robert Dollar, dean of transportation officials on the Pacific coast, is going to sea again for a six months' business trip around the world. The five ships recently purchased by the Dollar interests from the United States Shipping Board are now added to the service, Captain Dollar sailing on the first one out, the President Grant.

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 9 (Special Correspondence)**—That the mind is man's greatest asset was a fact emphasized by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, principal of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, in speaking at the closing exercises of Columbus College. "Are you master of your mind, are you really in control of it or do you let it run hither and thither as it pleases, allowing it to be influenced by jealousy, passion, envy and kindred emotions?" he asked.

Dr. Smith further asserted that: "The kind of mind one possesses has a very direct influence on the body, and as a result there is a great necessity of being completely in control of the mind and thinking processes. Reading, recreation and choice of fellowships must be maintained at the noblest and highest standards."

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## CROSSES OCEAN TO GET DEGREE

Chinese Alumnus Receives LL. D. at Oberlin—Is Centennial Year

OBERLIN, O., June 15—Hsiang Hsi K'ung, Oberlin College '06, returned from China to receive at the hands of the college its highest honor, the degree of LL. D.

This degree was also conferred upon Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association of Washington, for his educational work on the need of reforestation and putting the millions of acres of idle land in this country to work growing trees. Mr. Pack lived for many years in Cleveland.

Robert A. Millikan '91, Oberlin's most distinguished son and winner of the Nobel prize in physics, came from the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena to deliver the

commencement address. His subject was "Contributions of Science to Religion."

The honorary marshal of commencement events was Charles Beebe Martin '76 of Cleveland, O., who graduated 50 years ago.

Mr. K'ung stands high in administrative affairs in China, having long directed the railway and mining departments. He is a member of the Foreign Relations Commission and one of the leading educators of China.

This year Oberlin College marked the centennial of Jean Frederic Oberlin of Alsace, for whom the college was named. The honors for Dr. Pack recalls that Mr. Oberlin was one of the first to counsel forestry in Europe. This is the semicentennial year of forest activity in the United States.

Other degrees were as follows:

Litt. D. D., to Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College.  
D. D., to Wynn Cowan Fairfield, O. C. '07, dean of the Oberlin-Shansi School in China; Edward Alfred Steiner '91, Grinnell College; William Drake Westervelt '71 of Hawaii.  
Honorable A. M. to Mrs. Franklin H. Warner of New York City of the Women's Board of Missions; Dr. W. P. Oberlin '96, Cleveland; Arthur Rugh, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China.

Music D., Robert N. Dett, who graduated from the Conservatory here in 1908. He is now at Hampton Institute.

## OHIO CONTESTS ENLIVEN STATE

Interest Centers on Democratic Senate Race, and for Governor

COLUMBUS, O., June 15 (Special)—Major interest in the Ohio primary election Aug. 10 is expected to center around contests for Democratic nomination for United States senator and Republican nomination for governor with an interesting contest in prospect for Republican nomination for Senate. The filing time-limit has expired and the stage is set.

The outstanding feature of the Democratic senatorial contest is the candidacy of Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and first woman in Ohio to seek partisan nomination for this office.

Judge Allen is opposed by Atlee Pomeroy of Cleveland, former Senator, and Cyrus Locher of Cleveland, state commerce director. Charles E. Wharton of Kenton has also filed for this nomination.

Frank B. Willis, United States Senator, has six opponents for Republican senatorial nomination. Alfred Firini, Dayton attorney, is campaigning on a modification platform.

Charles Dick of Akron, who succeeded Mark Hanna's seat in 1903, is regarded as his chief opponent.

Mr. Willis is dry and the wet and dry issue is regarded as certain to be raised in his campaign. His showing will be expected to indicate the strength of the friends of prohibition in Ohio.

A. Vic Donahy, Governor, who is seeking a third term, has been mentioned as a possible contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928, and the outcome of the primary and election in November is expected to have important bearing on him as a presidential candidate.

Improvement of state roads and tax reduction will be state campaign issues. Twelve Republicans have filed for nomination for governor. The contenders include Thad H. Brown, secretary of state; Myers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati; Harry S. Day, Fremont, state treasurer, and Joseph B. Sieber, Akron, who was a candidate two years ago. Mr. Evelyn Frances Snow of Mt. Vernon, former state moving picture censor, has entered.

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## FARM RELIEF BILL DEBATED

Prominent Men Divide on McNary Equalization Fee Practicability

WASHINGTON, June 15 (F)—With a vote approaching in the Senate, on the McNary equalization fee measure, the list of prominent proponents and opponents of the plan outside of Congress continues to grow.

The name of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has just appeared among those who have declared against the plan. So has that of B. F. Yoakum, New York financier, and advocate of the commodity marketing proposal written into the Curtis-Aswell bill.

Joining the ranks opposing their view—which include Vice-President Daves and Bernard M. Baruch of New York—was the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, the president of which, B. F. Kilgore, has written a letter to southern senators in support of the plan.

The Senate, meanwhile, has completed general debate on the McNary measure, which is similar to the Haugen bill recently voted down in the House, and expects to reach a vote on it soon.

The views of Mr. Mellon were set forth in a letter to Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, and David R. Anthony Jr. of Kansas, Republican House proponents of the plan, in compliance with a request from them for his opinion.

Declaring the proposed legislation would prove "neither workable nor beneficial," he said:

"I can see no permanent relief for American agriculture through subsidizing foreign competition; and that, in my opinion, is what the bill, if it becomes a law, will do."

Mr. Kilgore's letter to the southern senators, whose support is regarded by proponents of the McNary measure as essential for its passage, said:

"The cotton co-operatives are fairly representative of the best element of cotton farmers in their several states, and... with first hand knowledge of the conditions of our farmers and with the factors and influences which determine their prosperity, the co-operatives are supporting this bill, and earnestly request you to vote for it."

Under the McNary measure, \$75,000,000 would be applied to the handling of cotton surpluses, and the equalization fee would not be assessed against this commodity for two years.

Mr. Yoakum, in a letter to Mr. Mellon, just made public, reiterated his arguments in support of the Curtis-Aswell bill and declared that "a study of the uneconomical, impracticable and fundamentally unsound McNary-Haugen bill, when analyzed, shows conclusively that it would be of no benefit to the farmers, with added burdens to the already overtaxed consumer."

**ALBERTA'S OPPORTUNITIES**  
EDMONTON, Alta., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—An announce-

ment has been made by the Alberta government that R. J. Dinning, the chairman of the liquor control board, has been selected to undertake an investigation of the opportunities for industrial development that are offered in this Province. The special industries into which Mr. Dinning will most closely inquire will be the salt industry of Fort McMurray district, the seeking of new markets for Alberta coal, the manufacture of newspaper and other papers from straw, and the utilizing of deposits of clay of special kinds which may be found within the Province.

## DEGREES FINALLY WON AFTER YEARS' DELAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 15—Persistence in seeking a university education brought final success and honor to a number of this year's graduates at the University of Chicago long after they had passed the usual age. Two graduates had first enrolled six years before the youngest was born. Five who finished their course in evening or late afternoon classes received the high scholarship award of Phi Beta Kappa membership.

One woman 51 years of age was so honored. Two attorneys, one 44, the other 32, were similarly rewarded. A structural engineer who enrolled in 1908 received his degree. Two school teachers who entered in 1900 and a business woman who started her college work in 1912 were also graduated.

## EX-SOLDIERS RETURN TO LAND

VICTORIA, B. C., June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Conditions in the farming industry of British Columbia are improving so much that returned soldiers who settled on the land after the war and then abandoned their holdings are returning now to take up their lands again, according to Col. F. Lister, who largely instrumental in establishing the large Camp Lister soldier settlement near Creston. To aid this back-to-the-land movement the provincial government is about to relieve the soldier settlers of many of the charges against them for taxes and for the price of their land. The result will be the successful establishment of a large number of farmers, it is expected.

## YACHT HAVEN TO COST \$1,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (Staff Correspondence)—A \$1,000,000 yacht harbor for San Francisco, termed one of the finest in the world, is said to be assured by a vote of the San Francisco Yacht Club authorizing extensive improvements at Belvedere Cove. Dredging operations are to begin at once.

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only—to replace or supplement soap, according to your special needs. It leaves the skin softly glowing and exquisitely clean.

Use it every day for thorough cleansing. Use it especially for summer travel and motoring. You will notice a new clearness and freshness in your complexion—based on sweet cleanliness.

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## BESCO'S AFFAIRS BEFORE THE HOUSE

Dominion Steel Company's Prospects Discussed in Canada

OTTAWA, June 15 (Special)—A large part of yesterday's session of Parliament was taken up with a matter of "urgent public importance," namely, the situation that would arise in the event of Dominion Iron & Steel Company defaulting its bond interest payments falling due on July 1. "I think that the Government can save the situation," finally said J. A. MacDonald, Conservative, Cape Breton, "and I am imploring them to do it." Failure to do so would not only result in the ruin of the town of Sydney, which had been built up around the company's works, but seriously affect a large proportion of the people of Cape Breton.

Other Conservatives pressed the point, declaring that responsibility for immediate action lay with the Government, chiefly on account of its low protection policy.

J. S. Woodworth, Labor member for Winnipeg, said that when the miners of Nova Scotia were in difficulties and had come to the Government for assistance they had been told that it was purely a provincial matter; and that now, before a cent was given out, he declared that the whole of the company's financial affairs should be laid before the country.

J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, agreed with this view, saying that nothing would be done until they were cognizant of the contents of the recent report made on the affairs of the company.

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" Wilmington 9:33 P.M.  
" Baltimore 11:08 P.M.  
" Washington 12:20 A.M.  
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## RADIO

RADIOCASTERS  
MAY SOON USE  
500,000 WATTSEven This Is Not Really  
"Superpower," Says  
Engineer

Superpower, applied to a radio-cast transmitter operating on 50 kilowatts, is a misnomer, according to Harry Sadenwater, engineer in charge of radio-casting stations of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and Oakland, Calif. Mr. Sadenwater, in an address recently before the Radio Club of America, said that the use of the term superpower is misleading and inaccurate, for actually 50 kilowatts of power is often used in lighting a sign, and when one considers the large amount of service that a radio-cast station is called upon to deliver to a large number of listeners, it seems ridiculous to call it superpower.

Discussion of "superpower" led many radio listeners to expect impossible results from 50 kilowatt transmission. Many hesitated to turn up their tubes, thinking the expected influx of power would destroy the tubes. Others expected that the increased volume would shatter their sets and cause a bedlam through the loudspeakers. In reality, a tenfold increase of power from 5 to 50 kilowatts developed approximately three times the signal strength, according to Mr. Sadenwater.

This is not a marked increase because even a trained observer would have difficulty in detecting that a signal is any louder in a pair of headphones or a loudspeaker until the signal intensity was doubled. The 50 kilowatt transmitter of WGY is five miles outside the city of Schenectady, and many listeners who were able to get the signals of the five kilowatt station in the city on a crystal receiver, using small indoor antennas, were unable to get the more distant transmission of 10 times greater power.

The Department of Commerce has estimated that the range of a 5 kilowatt station is approximately 30 miles for 90 per cent service to the listeners. This means 24 hours service every day of the year. Mr. Sadenwater believes this is a fair estimate, in view of his knowledge that there are places within 100 miles of the 50 kilowatt transmitter of WGY where satisfactory service cannot be received, because of interference and strangely low signal levels.

Mr. Sadenwater believes that the next practical step forward is to increase again the power of the radio-cast transmitters by a factor of 10. First the stations went from 500 watts to 5000 watts and now two 50,000 watt stations are providing more reliable service to their listeners. The next step to give any gain in volume to the radio-cast listener should be 500,000 watts or 500 kilowatts.

"Such an increase in power would markedly increase the cost of operating the station," according to Mr. Sadenwater, "and we do not know, at this time, if such a step is economically practical. The 5 kilowatt station may be operated successfully using three UV207 tubes, but two 50,000 watt stations are needed. The rate at which the maintenance cost increases is high. We are now working on the problem of replacing the eight radio-frequency power amplifiers with tubes that are operated in parallel in the WGY 50-kilowatt transmitter with a larger type of tube and possibly, with this larger tube, it will be practical, from a maintenance expense standpoint, to increase the power to 500 kilowatts. Even then there is no justification for terming such power 'superpower.' The station will then be more nearly equal to its duty of supplying a signal level well above the noise level, over a reasonable range of approximately 250 miles. This range would make it worth while to provide the best programs in that a greatly increased number of people would listen to the reproduced program of ample signal strength without noise."

**WETS LOSE IN CALIFORNIA**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 5 (Staff Correspondence)—The City and County Federation of Women's Clubs in California refused, at the annual convention here to entertain a resolution for modification of the Eighteenth Amendment to allow light wines and beer. The civic department of the federation then presented a resolution asking for continued support of the law. It was passed by a large majority.

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## Time Control for Radio



AN INTERESTING and novel invention has just been brought out by Ushichiro Tokumi, who is shown with his device in this picture, which makes the starting and stopping of a radio set an automatic process. No longer will the listener have to watch his clock and then turn on the set, only to hurry back and turn it off when the concert is over. No, indeed. A couple of quick adjustments and you can forget it.

At the hour you want to listen, provided you have already set your dials for the desired station, the set will suddenly turn itself on, will play that program for the period desired and then with a click it will turn itself off.

This invention consists of a small clock or watch arrangement, the face of which can be seen from the panel side of the set. It works very much as an alarm clock, and by setting the adjustments provided for the purpose the little clock will govern the operation of the set. The actual operating mechanism behind the panel is relatively simple. Made in production quantities, this device should be fairly inexpensive and a desirable addition to any radio receiver.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

## Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock quotations. 9—Orchestra. 10—Saxophone Octet. 11—Saxophone Octet. 12—Saxophone Octet.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (356 Meters)

5:55 to 10 p. m.—Children's period. 6—Saxophone Octet. 7—Saxophone Octet. 8—Saxophone Octet. 9—Saxophone Octet. 10—Saxophone Octet. 11—Saxophone Octet. 12—Saxophone Octet.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:45 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6—Saxophone Octet. 7—Saxophone Octet. 8—Saxophone Octet. 9—Saxophone Octet. 10—Saxophone Octet. 11—Saxophone Octet. 12—Saxophone Octet.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Musical Mirth Makers from Bert Dorian's Recording Orchestra. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:35—Musical Mirth Makers. 6:45—M. A. C. Radio forum. 7:30—Radio Nature League under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess. 8—Max Krulac's Orchestra. 8:30—Helen Hudson, soprano; Joseph Waas, baritone. 9—Walsham Band. 10—Weather reports; baseball results.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Interesting talk by Robert K. Shaw of the Public Library. 7:30—Twinkle Twinkle Story. 8—Jongleurs and Unknown Troubadours. 9—Carroll's Dance Orchestra. 10—Weather reports; baseball results.

WYF, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

5 p. m.—Stock reports, news items and baseball scores. 5:30—Children's bedtime story. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—Program by Eastman Theater Orchestra, Rochester, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; baseball scores through the courtesy of the United Press Association. "Merrymakers," "Saxophone Octet," "Troubadours," "Yeoman of the Guard" by the WEAF Light Opera Company; Peiham Heath Orchestra. Lou Rademacher conducting.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

5 to 10 p. m.—Variety musical program including dance selections.

WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)

5 to 12 p. m.—Senator Love, "The Prison Problem," Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra; talk by H. L. Stratton; employment opportunities; Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra; "Home-Stealers"; Mammoth Night; "Merrymakers"; program of songs; Lou Drago, ukulele melodist; Colonial dance orchestra; Arlington time signals; weather forecast.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 to 10 p. m.—Margie Make-believe; Ann Palley, pianist; Michael Lamberti, ukulele; program of songs; Lou Drago, ukulele melodist; Colonial dance orchestra; Arlington time signals; weather forecast.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

6:30 to 10 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls; Advertising Convention program; "Kentucky program"; Montecito artists; Arcadia dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7:30 Henry Rotz, bass; 8—Palmer House Victorians; 9—Palmer House Victorians; 10—Palmer House Victorians; 11—Palmer House Victorians; 12—Palmer House Victorians.

WLB, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; baseball scores through the courtesy of the United Press Association. "Merrymakers," "Saxophone Octet," "Troubadours," "Yeoman of the Guard" by the WEAF Light Opera Company; Peiham Heath Orchestra. Lou Rademacher conducting.

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ter, Washington. 8—Troubadours, from New York City. 9—Light opera. 10—WEAF Light Opera Company, from New York City. 10—Musical. 10:30—Dance music.

WGBB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:30 to 10 p. m.—Mrs. Frank Delema, contralto; Eldon McMillen, accompanist and soloist; Katherine Gaus, juvenile violinist; Mr. R. Newell Turner, accompanist.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, Gilles Everglades Club orchestra. 6:15—Baseball scores. 6:30—News and market period, with reports on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 7:30—The Gondoliers, by Sir Arthur Sullivan, presented under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Musical Institute, from P. M. I. 7:55—Time signals, weather forecast and baseball scores.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert program presented by Ruth M. Geisner and friends of Rochester, N. Y. 8—Joint with Station WEAF, New York City. The Merrymakers, Saxophone Octet and the Troubadours. 10—Recital by Harry Reid and friends. 11—Vincent Lopez himself, and his orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)

6:15—Baseball scores. 6:30—Friedrich Janssen directing, baseball scores. 7:15—Talks. 8—Public Auditorium program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Program from New York. 7:30—Detroit Orchestra. 8—Dance program from New York.

WCK &amp; WJB, Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)

5:12 p. m.—Variety program of studio specialties and dance music.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (354 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—New York program. 7—Troubadours. 8—Midwest Church Service. Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church. 9—Baseball scores. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 11—Baseball scores. 12—Erickson's Coliseum Orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital, Eddie Dunstetter.

WMB, Chicago, Ill. (430 Meters)

6 p. m.—Triumph Duo, Eleanor Kaplan, violinist; Pauline Sachs, soprano; Preston Graves, pianist. In discovery program.

WLB, Chicago, Ill. (430 Meters)

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## WOMEN HELP IN LIFEBOAT WORK

35 Drag Boat: 1½ Miles Along Shore in Blizzard of Hail and Snow

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 27—"If you'd been in your fish clothes I had known ye," said a fishwoman of Callercroft to the lifeboat women of Boulmer, Northumberland, when she met them on their way to London to receive a testimonial of thanks from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Some of those at the meeting of the institution felt like the fishwoman of Callercroft. Except for their fresh, weather-tanned faces, it was difficult to see in these smartly dressed women those who, with 33 of the little fishing village women had helped the lifeboat crew to drag the lifeboat 1½ miles over the shingle in the face of a blizzard of hail and snow.

It was in the early hours of the morning of Dec. 20, 1925, that the warning gun boomed through the village, and every man and woman sprang out of bed, the words, "A wreck," on their lips.

**Too Rough for Lifeboat**  
"The coast guard came first to awaken my father," said the coxswain's daughter to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we all ran to the lifeboat house. It was dark, for there are no lights in the village, and the sleet was coming down. But all the village folks were waiting for my father to open the lifeboat door. The women always help to launch the lifeboat; they go to the practice every quarter. It was too rough to launch the boat in the usual place, so we had to drag her 1½ miles along the beach."

The lifeboat weighs four tons, and in face of a blizzard of rain, snow and sleet, and the bitter cold and darkness, these 35 women dragged it at the rope. Even the horse which draws the cart with the tackle refused to face the terrific storm.

At length the devoted band reached the second launching place, only to find it as impossible as the first. Leaving some of the women to stand by, the others went off with the men to the next village to launch the Alnmouth lifeboat, for the Boulmer men form a crew of the Alnmouth lifeboat also.

Launched with great difficulty over very treacherous ground with a heavy sea and submerged rocks, the lifeboat made repeated attempts to reach the wreck. Each time she was swept away by the heavy seas.

**Rocket Carries Line**  
"The tide was going back and the rocks were coming up, so that the lifeboat could not get near," explained Mrs. Stanton, the second coxswain's wife, "so a rocket was fired over the ship from Boulmer shore, carrying a line, and the crew were brought ashore by the life-saving apparatus. They were all saved—17 men. How we cheered when each one came ashore! We've had many crews landed in the village, often foreigners. Last year it was our own men the lifeboat had to go out for. They had gone fishing from Craster, the next village, and it was too stormy to land."

The women of Northumberland take Grace Darling as their heroine, for it was from Holy Island that she rowed out with her father to the rescue of nine survivors of a wrecked steamship. And each time women have been commended by the lifeboat institution they have been Northumberland women. Lord Forster, who presided at the meeting when the women were given the testimonial, said that the lifeboat men had become a type "of courage, perseverance and modesty. The same might be said of the lifeboat women." No one was more surprised than they that their courage and endurance on that stormy December night should be noticed by the institution. The testimonial, in a gold frame, is to hang in the lifeboat house.

**An Appeal for Funds**  
Lord Forster said that he wished the public could see the lifeboats at work round the coast—he would not then have to appeal so urgently for funds—but it was next best to see the people who man and launch the lifeboats. Beside the women stood

## Northumberland Women Emulate Grace Darling's Feat of 1838 in Sailors' Rescue



LIFEBOAT WOMEN RECEIVE TESTIMONIAL  
Representatives of Royal National Lifeboat Institution Present Women an Acknowledgment of Services Rendered, and Three Coxswains Are Decorated With Medals. Left inset—Mrs. Stanton. Right—Miss N. Stevenson.

three lifeboat men, coxswains of their crews, already wearing several medals and about to receive others for gallant rescues in 1925. Coxswain John Dobson's father and grandfather had been coxswains of Donna Nook lifeboat before him. His lifeboat is not quite such a family affair, however, as the Boulmer lifeboat, in the crew of which are nine Stephensons and seven Stantons. Every coxswain but one, since the establishment of the lifeboat 100 years ago, has been a Stephenson. Theirs is a village of about 150 people, and they are nearly all Stantons or Stephensons. Four-fifths of the people were engaged in the rescue of the Ambles crew last December. Even girls of 16 years of age helped to drag the lifeboat. The women were on duty from 2:45 a. m. until 9 o'clock.

For 5000 miles round the coast, gallant crews and as gallant women, launchers are keeping guard with 217 lifeboats. The crews number 4000 men, all volunteers from the fishing population. Altogether 60,500 lives have been saved by the lifeboats.

Contrary to the general idea, the lifeboat institution is not run by the Government, nor by the Navy; it is a voluntary service which, as the Norwegian Minister who was present at the meeting said, "is the heart of the whole business." He brought forward the fact that out of 20 vessels rescued last year by British lifeboats nine carried a foreign flag, and one-third of the men saved were foreigners. He thought it should be called the International Institution. When he read of the gallant deeds of the lifeboat men he said he was reminded of the motto: "Try to find out what you cannot do, and then go and do it."

**GOV. WALTON IN SENATE RACE**  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 15 (P)—John C. Walton, defeated Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1924, has again announced his candidacy for the Senate.

## Scotland Urged to Put End to Its Traffic in Liquor

Modern Conditions and Problems, It Is Averred, Demand Total Abstinence

EDINBURGH, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—In a recent number of the Record, the official magazine of the United Free Church of Scotland, there is a leading article entitled "Scotland Must Become Sober or—". The writer appeals for the long view and holds that temperance in Scotland is progressing. Summing up the situation, he says: "Scotland will have to give up the drink, for if it does not, the drink will destroy Scotland. In order to grapple with conditions and problems in these modern days, and with the more complex ones that are assuredly coming, its citizens must possess cool, clear, alert brains, unblurred by indulgence in intoxicating liquor. If they refuse to relinquish their drink, they will be left behind in a race of the nations. For other peoples are giving it up, even those who are thought to be inferior in attainment, and there is not the slightest doubt that, in the future, advances in commerce, science and art, and the prosperity that ensues, will only come to the race who abstain. "Scotland spends £30,000,000 annually on liquor, or an expenditure of more than £6 per head of the population. If one were to sit down and think what this means in sheer waste of body and mind, he might be convinced of the need for prohibition. But few do it, and fewer still would be induced, on that account, to give up their glass. For such figures are so huge and meaningless that they cease to impress or terrify. What will have more effect will be the pressure of economic forces, backed up by good sense and moral enlightenment. The community will not always crumple itself in this manner. It is only a question of time before education and experience will sweep away the drink traffic."

"Sooner or later the country will reach that state when alcoholic liquor as a public commodity will cease to be sold. The purveyors of it may delay that consummation, but they cannot in the long run prevent it arriving. It will come, apart altogether from helpful legislative action, through increasing knowledge, a saner view of life and living, and the more exacting necessities of an ever-developing civilization." Under another heading the editor

remarks: "The more thoroughly prohibition is being enforced in the United States, the greater the outcry against it. Readers should bear this in mind in digesting the 'wet news' which appears in their newspapers. There are elements of humor in the situation. If, as we are told, prohibition is 'a complete and tragic failure,' what necessity is there for the 'wets' to make so much ado? They say they are obtaining all the liquor they want. What more do they desire? Is it their zeal for public morality that animates them in their attack on the law? We doubt it. The real reason is that the law is becoming more effective, and they resent the process."

**LIVING COST LOWER IN NORWAY**  
OSLO, Norway, May 27 (Special Correspondence)—Living costs fell about 5 per cent in the course of the first three months of 1926, according to statistics compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Oslo municipality. In the course of 12 months reductions in living costs represented about 21 per cent. Where the cost of living in 1914 equalled 100, the index of living costs today shows 210.

## HOURLY AIR SERVICE SOUGHT BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS

Expert Advocates Use of Small Machines and Frequent, Regular Service—Airplane Can Start With Small Number of Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4—For the superiority of air transport to be realized on routes already served by railway or boat any distance less than about 300 miles is insufficient, unless some other factor than speed can be introduced. The time taken in getting to and from the airdromes offsets the time gained in the air, and on such a route as the London-Paris, over which at present there is no night air service, the airlines are at a positive disadvantage: the railway and boat are not restricted to daylight operation, and they are cheaper. Only a few travelers find the time of departure on the air line more convenient, enabling them to leave later in the day and to arrive just a little sooner. As for the mail, this route is of very little service for its own sake, although it enables time-saving connections to be made. The London-Paris route is by no means the only one which competes with the railway; and it goes without saying if such competition could be effective the opening of many other air routes could be contemplated. But the London-Paris route has one great advantage: it is important, and would always justify and repay increased speed and frequency of service.

**Drawbacks to Aviation**  
The rail and boat service is as good as it can be, so far as speed is concerned: seven or eight hours for 240 miles, including detouring, embarking, disembarking and entraining, is not bad going. Actually the air line takes four hours at least, including time to and from airdromes, so that it is only at certain times of the day that the air passenger gains sufficient to compensate him for the greater cost.

It is seven years since the writer first urged the importance of aiming at an hourly airplane service to Paris. The railway cannot, even with its three different routes, increase the number of services, for the simple reason that it does not pay to send railway trains and boats less than half full. But the airplane has here a tremendous asset, waiting to be exploited: it is a very small unit, it can start with a few passengers and a bag of mail. And at last it is said that the French authorities are considering the introduction of a system of co-operation between air lines and post office by

which there would be very frequent collections in Paris and five deliveries a day in London.

**Service Must Be Regular**  
To introduce a frequent service, but to put on it slow machines, would be mere paltering: the frequent service must be a regular service, and one imagines that a suitable type would be something like the D.H.9 fitted with a Bristol or a Jaguar air-cooled engine. Such a machine would have a cruising speed of about 120 miles an hour.

Supposing such a service in operation, the man in a hurry to get to Paris would merely run out to Croydon and wait for the next machine to start; and he would be in the heart of Paris in three hours from the moment of ascending. Such a service would be successful. The business would increase. It would become a public necessity. It would be doing something which the railway and boat cannot do.

At the moment the new policy of Imperial Airways of using bigger machines appears to put back the prospect of the frequent service, for the company will have fewer machines, and it may be a long time before there will be any noticeable increase of its fleet. One cannot, therefore, look for a more frequent service to Paris at present, and for some time to come the present criticism of the shortcomings of the service will hold good.

But Imperial Airways does not possess unlimited capital, and it is very dependent upon the Government subsidy. Therefore it seems necessary that all should realize that the present is but a passing phase, and that sooner or later the present system will be scrapped, having taught many things and laid a foundation. The present way is much as if the world, having discovered the steam engine, had omitted to build iron tracks for the locomotive to run on and tunnels by which it could pass the mountains.

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500 pairs of Ladies' 4-Guinea Shoes selling at

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Commencing on Monday  
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43 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S. W. 1.  
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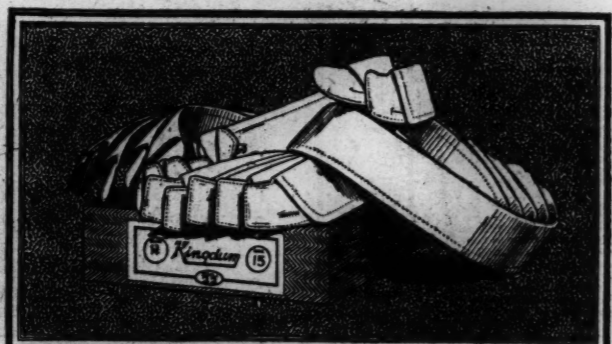
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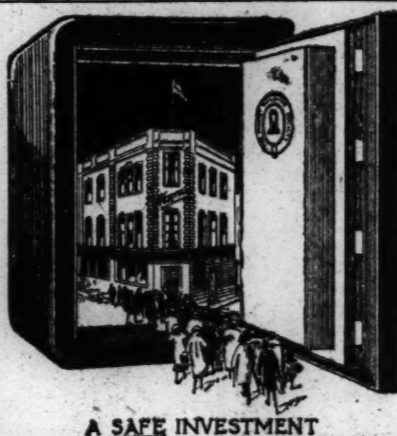
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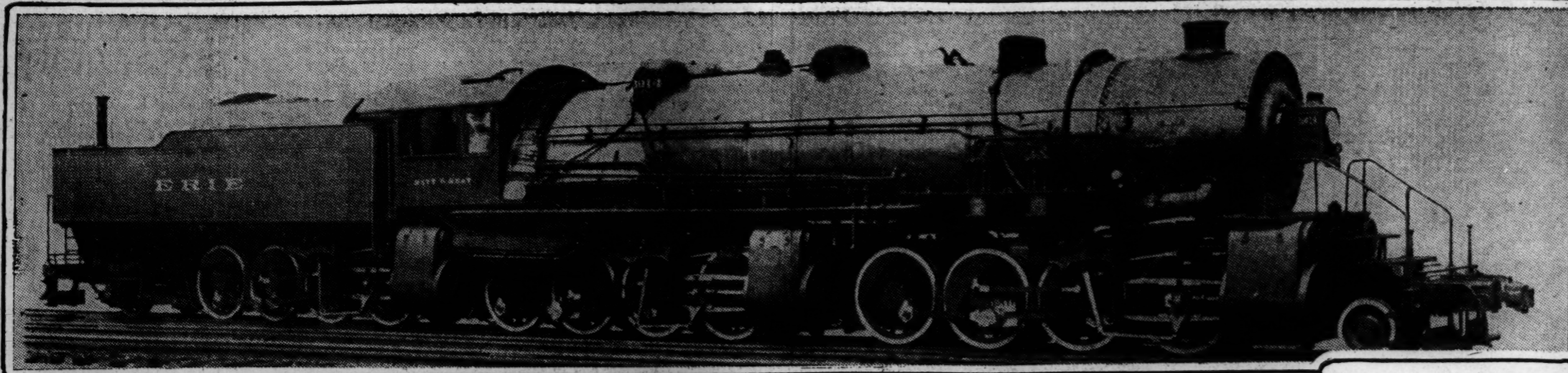
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# Rowing On Cobblestones—Two Smiling Winners—Another Bond of Friendship



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«The responsibilities of a family seem to be taken seriously by this Sealyham, left in charge during mother cat's absence.



«Rowing on land. Fritz Paulus, German inventor, is seen exhibiting his new "rudomobile" on the streets of Berlin. "The hand on the helm" in this case is a foot. © Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.



«Another link of friendship! The latest cable connecting Great Britain and the United States was "landed" recently at Lands End, England. It will transmit 2500 letters a minute.

Wide World Photo



«'Tis a big cup, truly! Perhaps that is why Jess W. Sweetser, first native American to win the British Amateur Golf Championship, left the trophy in Scotland, taking home only a medal to show a year's lease on the actual symbol of victory.

Underwood & Underwood



«Good reason to smile! David G. Wilson, of Portland, Ore., is the winner of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association's national essay contest. The prize is a trip to Europe.

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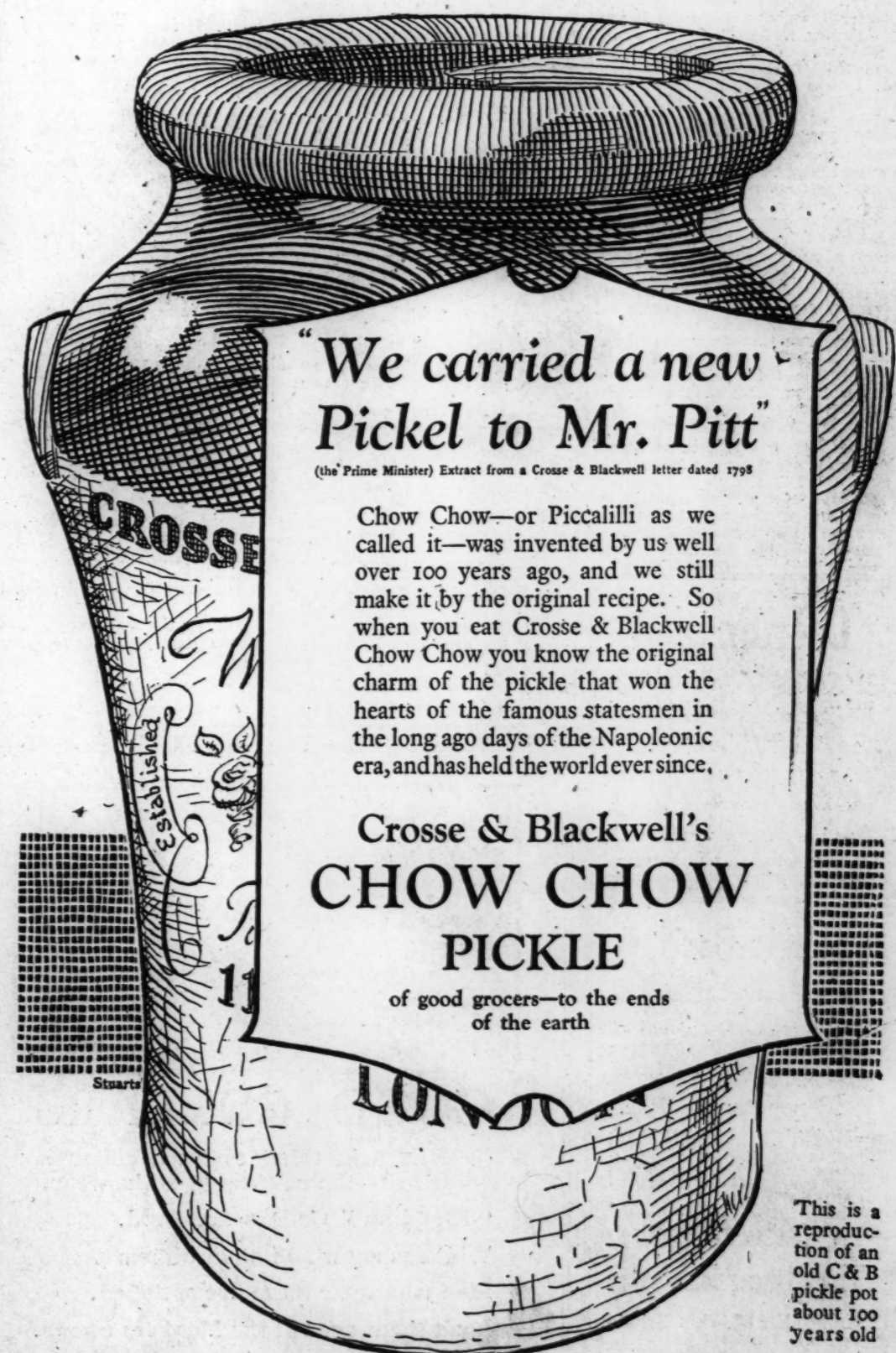
«The reviewing officer! The Union Jack and the bulldog, symbols of British power, receiving salutes of pupils in a parade at the Hugh Myddelton Schools' celebration of "Empire Day."

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«A political leader of the future? Paulina Longworth, daughter of the Speaker of the American House of Representatives, and granddaughter of President Roosevelt, seems already to have a "winning way."

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"We carried a new Pickle to Mr. Pitt"

(the Prime Minister) Extract from a Crosse & Blackwell letter dated 1798

Chow Chow—or Piccalilli as we called it—was invented by us well over 100 years ago, and we still make it by the original recipe. So when you eat Crosse & Blackwell Chow Chow you know the original charm of the pickle that won the hearts of the famous statesmen in the long ago days of the Napoleonic era, and has held the world ever since.

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**PICKLE**

of good grocers—to the ends  
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This is a reproduction of an old C & B pickle pot about 100 years old

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The American in England a Century Ago

JUST at this season of the year when the summer exodus of Americans to Europe gathers momentum one's thoughts may go back to the beginnings of such journeyings a century ago. Today Americans cross the Atlantic by the thousands for a few weeks' holiday. In 1826 their great-grandfathers made the hazardous voyage, one by one with sober purpose, for sojourns of several years. Just what motives animated these forerunners and what did they discover overseas?

Early in the history of this Nation they were keenly aware of the peculiar vantage ground of distance which this western continent enjoyed. Washington Irving summed up the case in his observation: "The vast ocean that rolls between us, like a space of time, removes us beyond the sphere of personal favor, personal prejudice, or personal familiarity. A European work, therefore, appears before us depending simply on its intrinsic merits. We have no private friendship, no party purpose to serve, by magnifying the author's merits; and, in sober sadness, the humble state of our national literature places us far below any feeling of national rivalry." More tersely did Nathaniel Parker Willis declare that "the Atlantic is to us a century." By this novel assertion he meant that three thousand miles of ocean was equivalent to the perspective afforded by the passing of a hundred years. However accurate such a comparison may be, at all events the leading literary men of America at that time were intensely absorbed in discovering what that perspective would reveal. More than that, however, they were to a man deeply concerned to supplement such views by first hand observation in the old country itself.

I have ventured on the sweeping phrase "to a man" for I believe that in surveying the records of American visits to England a century ago we shall find that it is almost if not quite literally true. And "to a man," it is reassuring to learn, they made the most friendly and internationally invaluable associations. Take the case of Irving, one of the most distinguished as well as one of the earliest of American writers who has in his charming essays left an enduring memorial of appreciation of his long years of residence in the mother country. On his first visit to Europe in 1804, he reached England via the Continent and remained there less than a year, but in 1815 he returned, and for seventeen years he became practically a domesticated Briton. Without making any special efforts at first—for he was naturally a shy man—he gradually was assimilated into the most distinguished literary circles. For years he was a constant presence at the most brilliant London group, that which met at the sumptuous salon of Samuel Rogers and included such figures as Campbell, Moore, and Byron. Of the famous visit to Abbotford—who that has read his

essay on Scott will ever forget that memorable meeting? Next to Irving, it was Cooper, I believe, who made the longest continuous sojourn in England, remaining there from 1828 to 1835, to be the claimant on all sides for his popular tales of "the fresh Western world." His fellow-novelist from whom he had learned so much threw open the doors of Abbotford to him and invited a brilliant company to meet "the American lion."

But Cooper's later chronicle of impressions, "Gleanings in England," afforded no such intimate anecdotes of experiences as the "Pencilings" of Willis, who seems during the years of the early thirties to have entered into English ways with greater zest than any other American of the period. His delightfully breezy pages are crowded with stories of the brilliant circle of Lady Blessington—Bulwer, Disraeli, Proctor, Tom Moore, and Campbell. One of these unforgettable pictures describes how Tom Moore would accompany on the piano his own rendering of his songs "with a pathos which beggars description" and then suddenly disappear before the listeners in the drawing-room were aware that it was over. Another charming passage relates how he breakfasted with Charles and Mary Lamb: "There was a rap on the door at last," he says, "and enter a gentleman in black small-clothes and gaiters, short and very slight in person, his head set on his shoulders with a thoughtful, forward bent, his hair just sprinkled with gray, a beautiful deep-set eye, aquiline nose, and a very indescribable mouth. Whether it expressed most humor or feeling, good nature or a kind of whimsical perverseness, or twenty other things which passed over it by turns, I cannot in the least be certain." During the conversation Lamb made answer to the question "Who reads an American book?" by telling that his sister eagerly perused Cooper's and that he himself had read Woolman's "Journal" twice over.

George Ticknor, also, was particularly drawn to Lamb and Hazlitt during the four years at the end of the second decade of the century which he spent across the water. In his "Life, Letters and Journals" he speaks of visiting Hazlitt in the room once occupied by Milton and finding the walls scribbled over with poetry and memorable quotations of various kinds after the fashion of a commonplace book. When, somewhat later, he met the same brilliant writer in the company of several others, he has told us how he was impressed with "Lamb's gentle humor, Hunt's passion, and Curran's volubility, Hazlitt's sharpness and point, and Godwin's great head."

The references to this group raises the natural question as to what individuals—both of the present and the past—loomed up most prominently to these American pilgrims. The answer may be epitomized in the list of the most eminent which one of Cooper's characters in "Home-ward Bound" enumerates: these are first and foremost Scott, then Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, Bulwer, Disraeli, Rogers, Campbell, Horace Smith, Letitia Langdon, and Barry Cornwall—with no mention of Keats, Shelley, Byron, Lamb, Hunt, Hazlitt, or Carlyle. Such a roll call is significant in the light of the "poetasters" who in the century afford us on both sides of the Atlantic. At all events, Scott was then the supreme figure, and Edinburgh and Abbotford the places of paramount interest. About them and about their central attraction the Americans gathered in numbers about all the rest of England and her contemporary writers put together. Outside of London, the other one region which drew them to pay homage to great contemporaries was the Lake country, although it is not always clear how powerful a lure was the scenery alone. Here, however, they found both Southey and Wordsworth hospitable, each in his own way.

And what of that other name which must always be linked to these? We realize that Coleridge remained largely in retirement, but many Americans sought him out, and he became a close friend of Washington Allston, Irving, F. B. Morse, and C. R. Leslie. It is a pity that Emerson, however, owing as he did so much to Coleridge, should have found him incapable of "bending to a new companion and of thinking with him." In fact, the greatest American of them all was singularly restricted in his admiration for the first well-known visit of his in 1833; even Wordsworth he found "not prepossessing." But he alone discovered the towering figure of Carlyle. He alone, as the great Scotsman has testified, sought out the bleak little dwelling at Craigenputtock and there, the world knows, was formed the most famous Anglo-American comradeship of the whole century, if not indeed in history.

A truly wonderful chapter in the cultural relations of the two sister peoples is thus suggested in these glimpses of the early American pilgrims overseas—a chapter of imposing proportions which deserves to be written in full. Today the perspective of a century does not vindicate Willis's claim for the virtues of the Atlantic Ocean. But that is comparatively unimportant; we are quite insured to the ironies of time. What is important is the indifference on both sides of the water to the political conflicts and the knitting of those ties of culture which down to our own time have served to maintain American literature as little more than a perpetuation of the English tradition. We may debate as we will whether this proved an unmixed blessing. But who can tell what would have been the destinies of our culture if these pilgrims had not returned to the land whence their pilgrim ancestors of 1820 had gone forth? P. K.

## The Fifteen Acres

I cling and swing  
On a branch, or sing  
Through the cool, clear hush of  
morning O!

Or fling my wing  
On the air, and bring  
To sleeper birds a warning O!

That the night's in flight!  
And the sun's in sight!  
And the dew is the grass adorning O!

And the green leaves swing  
As I sing, sing, sing!  
Up by the river,  
Down the dell,  
To the little wee nest,  
Where the big tree fell,  
So early in the morning O!

I flit and twit  
In the sun for a bit.  
When his light so bright is shin-  
ing O!

Or sit and sit  
My plumes, or knit  
Straw plaits for the nest's nice lin-  
ing O!

And she, with glee,  
Shows unto me,  
Underneath her wing reclining O!

And I sing that Peg,  
Has an egg, egg, egg!  
Up by the oat-field,  
Round the mill;  
Past the meadow,  
Down the hill;  
So early in the morning O!

I stoop and swoop  
On the air, or loop  
Through the trees, and then go soar-  
ing O! . . .

I skim and swim  
By a cloud's red rim;  
And up to the azure flooring O!

And my wide wings drip,  
As I slip, slip, slip,  
Down through the rain-drops,  
Back where Peg  
Broods in the nest  
On the little white egg,  
So early in the morning O!

—James Stephens, in "A Poetry Re-  
cital."

Egyptian Poetry  
Unfolding

The amount of Egyptian poetry which has come down to us is small in volume compared with our rich heritage of Greek and Roman literature, comprising epic, drama, pastoral, satire and song. But although scanty in bulk, it suffices to show us its complete harmony with the heroic sculpture and massive architecture which are the monopoly of ancient Egypt. . . .

The Egyptians were at all times a religious people, and their hymns overflowed with reverence and awe. Like the Hebrew Psalms of a later day, these hymns abound in parallelisms and in alliteration. They are enriched by bold metaphor and apt simile, and like the poems of the Hebrews, they gain in vivacity by the rapid transition from the first to the third person.

Rhyme was unknown, but rhythm was a marked feature of poetic utterance. Egypt had no use for rhyme or jingle. She was stately and severe in both religious and secular literature. Not for her the flirteous conceits of the full stop poem, beloved of ancient China. . . .

Short lines were, however, very much in evidence, and seem to indicate that music was relied on as an accompaniment and aid to melody. . . . The texts of the Pyramids, the offspring of ro-roaching tradition, have the first claim upon our attention. They are our earliest record of Egyptian hymnology. But they speak to us of sacred poems of a far greater antiquity. . . .

Then follow poems conched from ancient Egypt, or, more precisely, engraved on walls of tomb and temple. Egypt has no grand epic like the Iliad or the Aeneid. If ever she possessed them, they are, up to the present, lost to us. But we know not that a wealth of poetry the future may unfold. A hundred, nay, fifty years ago, we knew very little of Egyptian literature in comparison with what we know today. Fifty years hence, our present knowledge may seem infinitesimal in the light of new developments. . . .

In the place of Iliad, Egypt has some very fine hymns of triumph in honour of her victorious Pharaohs. Of these, the earliest is a . . . hymn to Useresen III of the Twelfth dynasty, on his military triumphs. This hymn, taken from a Papyrus found at Kahun, is the most perfect specimen of Egyptian poetry that has come down to us. Its supposed date is about 2640 B. C. . . .

But the greatest of these patriotic poems is the Song of Pentaur, in honour of the personal valour of Ramesses II. . . . Another national song of thanksgiving dates from the reign of Merenptah, who disputes with Tutankhamen the likelihood of being the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and is a song of thanksgiving for his great victory over the Libyans. It is an extremely graphic and vital poem, portraying with vivid detail the ignominious flight of Maumey or Mauroy, son of Did, the King of Libya. . . .



Mud and Thatched Walls. From a Drawing by W. A. Chase

## To Mr. Josiah Conder

Ilfracombe, November 14th, 1812.

Though you may consider this as a tardy performance of my promise, it is, I assure you, but the second letter I have dated from hence. I perceive that it is all in vain to run to the remotest corner of the earth for retirement and leisure; at least, it is in vain to seek for them amid the rocks of Ilfracombe. . . .

I wish I could introduce you for a moment (or as much longer as you could stay) to our comfortable residence, around which we often talk of the place we have left, till we forget the distance which separates us. . . . I promise not to detain you long with descriptions of the scenery around us, to which it would probably be more toil than pleasure to listen. For in such cases, where the imagination of the writer can fly, that of the reader must climb; and perhaps the I have formed no idea of the kind of scenery with which we are surrounded; and that I had never before seen anything like it, was evident from the effect it at first produced upon me. . . .

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## Improvisations

Far down there, far down where the river turns to the west,  
The delicate lights begin to twinkle  
On the dusky arches of the bridge:  
In the green sky a long cloud,  
A smouldering wave of smoky crimson,  
Breaks in the freezing wind: and  
above it, unabashed,  
Remote, untouched, fiercely palpant  
Shines the first star.

—Conrad Aiken, in "Pirapulus and the Pool."

With Arthur C. Benson  
at Eton

On Sunday evenings in winter, for about forty minutes before supper he would "tell a story" to any members of the House who cared to listen to it. Most of the Lower Boys and a good number of the Seniors made a point of attending. A few minutes before the appointed hour we used to assemble in his dark and deserted study. There was considerable competition for the sofa and arm-chairs; those who failed to obtain a seat of any kind sprawled upon the floor. Exactly at the appointed moment "my Tutor" would emerge from his little privy writing-room. . . .

I loved those Sunday evenings. The darkened room, the little pool of light, . . . the silence of the listeners, a silence which could be felt, the blurred outline of the huddled-up figure of the big man, half in, half out of the light, the quiet, even flow of words, the instinctive feeling that the maker of the romance was quite as interested in their evolution as his audience, and quite as uncertain as they were as to what was going to happen next.—I can almost see the scene again, those sensations and picture that scene as if it were but last Sunday! That was the sort of thing which made some of us at "Benson's" appreciate our parents' selection of a House-master.—E. R. Ryle, in "Arthur Christopher Benson as Seen by Some Friends."

## Frank's Nullah

We had a certain amount of difficulty in getting our coolies started the next day. They dawdled over roping the loads, and chattered endlessly with Rassula, picked up their bundles, put them down again, and generally played for time after the manner of the Immortal East when it is being made to do something against its will. They protested most volubly that there was no road, that once at the top of the nullah we should only find more hills in front and no place to camp, that no one had ever camped there before, that there was no shikhar, that loads could not be got up, and so forth and so on. . . .

Once we had left our camping ground we got into bare country again, and the nullah closed in considerably, very difficult going, and strewn with rocks. The rise in front cut off all view ahead, though from farther back we had glimpses of high snow peaks. The snow was still low, and although there was none actually in the nullah it lay above us to either side, while patches showed on the sky-line in front. . . .

The incline got steeper and steeper, and had it not been that Frank knew the ground, we might have doubted the wisdom of following the nullah any farther. There was no track at all, though once or twice it seemed to show that at one time there might once have been a road. . . .

Finally, late in the morning as we approached the sky-line, we found ourselves under a very steep wall of polished black rock, still powdered with snow, and saw the coolies in front struggling along a rough ledge on the face of it. It might have been one hundred and fifty feet high in the centre, where there was a V-shaped depression, in which, framed against the sky, stood Saunders, urging an unwilling . . . Balti below him. To either side of him the ground rose steeply in knife-edged ridges that showed black rock above the snow patches, and presently lost themselves in undulating snow slopes. About half way up on the shining ledge stood Lal Singh, armed with a long staff, and leaning against it. He was not to say energetically, with another Balti, while at the foot Fateh Khan was starting up the last little group of coolies. . . .

I sympathized a trifle with the Balti, though outward firmness was essential. . . . Eventually we reached the top, and as we stepped up over the crest, a little stretch of flat, bare rock some ten feet wide, we both gave a gasp of surprise, for the view was so utterly different from what we had expected. . . .

Ahead towered the great snow mountains that we had looked for, their pale peaks from ten to fifteen miles off, but so immense that in the clear air it seemed as if one could almost touch them. Most of them must have been twenty thousand feet or over, just double the height of the pass on which we stood. Below the main peaks were lesser ones, some snow-clad, some of gaunt, bare rock, where their sides were too precipitous for the snow to cling. It was quite the finest sight either of us had yet had of the high snows. . . .

But the surprising part was the nearer ground, running from the bottom of the slope below us toward the foot of the mountains. From where we were the ground sloped down again pretty steeply, though nothing like as sheer as the wall we had just climbed. It dropped perpendicular a thousand feet, and then inclined very gradually into a great circular or rather horseshoe-shaped plain, which seemed to extend right away toward the mountains. And on either hand the plain was ringed with hills running upward from the divide on which we stood to the distant peaks. The plain might have

## Foundation of True Fellowship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS there is nothing that mankind desires more, or sorrows over more when without it, than fellowship. In human experience, agreement may accrue from common knowledge of or liking for the same things, or may appear in the concord of the same tastes. But the danger that ever threatens such fellowship lies in the variability of all human belief. Humanity has not as yet greatly realized companionship as an abundant blessing. But that the world is expressing fellowship to a gradually enlarged extent is proved by our ideals, by our practice of democratic government, and on reforms tending to express the equality of men.

Individuals thrown together by daily affairs in school, in business, in governmental propriety, and in homes, soon become aware of either a sense of agreement or of antagonism. In human ways desirable companionship follows common characteristics and tendencies; but the divine fact of the companionship of God and man is the fact that should govern every real manifestation. On page 276 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the author expounds true relationship for us thus: "When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with a Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'" By the understanding of divine Mind, Christ Jesus found his fellowship with God. And he exemplified the fellowship that accrues from adherence to true sonship, and expressed it to a gradually enlarged extent in progressive activity and demonstration of good, and also in the brotherhood of joy, of trial, of suffering for righteousness' sake. Furthermore, he expressed it in terms of victory, through love and meekness. Christ Jesus destroyed fear, blotted out greed, annulled the competition of those selfish desires that clamor to be the greatest of the great; for of these come war and not brotherhood. If all men were realizing one Mind, they would be realizing a common sonship. Fellowship would become the common status of all, and be manifest in the most common daily affairs.

The source of the antagonism in companionship which sometimes seems to arise is a personal sense, often unconfessed, that thinks itself to be better, or a little nearer right, than another. There comes of believing that each one's mind differs from that of all others. Of course, there can be no fellowship in argumentative differences of opinions, of aims, of motives or desires. They do not spring from God, divine Mind, which is the divinely created man's only source. But there is one aim in which all agree—the aim to better our condition. There is one desire inherent in all of us—namely, the desire for eternal life. Human conditions are bettered, made less liable to undesirable obstruction and stoppage, by understanding divine precepts about the eternal fellowship of real being. Then it remains for us to incorporate in our daily considerations the one divine basis for this aim, this desire. As the Gospels teach, so also does Christian Science teach, that the practical power of good is equally available for all: "Come now, and let us reason together," we read. God's offer of fellowship is to all. This authorized communion in the realm of good is manifest in our reflection of God. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous Mrs. Eddy says, under the title 'Universal Fellowship' (p. 275): 'Christian Science can and does produce universal fellowship. As the sequence of divine Love it explains love, it lives love, it demonstrates love.' Who would not desire to have all his days sequences of Love, finally approximating the infinite expression of Love, which is eternal fellowship."

Do we suffer from lack of friendliness because we are waiting for someone to offer it? Are we afraid to be the one to make the first advance, because of some sense of fear that we might not meet with a friendly response? Since divine Mind is our basis, there is one means, and mode in which we cannot be mistaken, and that is to cast out fear of mankind through right thinking. This right mental attitude does not come from a gradually enlarged extent in progressive activity and demonstration of good, and also in the brotherhood of joy, of trial, of suffering for righteousness' sake. Furthermore, he expressed it in terms of victory, through love and meekness. Christ Jesus destroyed fear, blotted out greed, annulled the competition of those selfish desires that clamor to be the greatest of the great; for of these come war and not brotherhood. If all men were realizing one Mind, they would be realizing a common sonship. Fellowship would become the common status of all, and be manifest in the most common daily affairs.

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Practical fellowship is not necessarily contingent upon mingling with many persons. God must point out its development. Moses, after leaving the gorgeous Egyptian court, was led by God, alone, for many years in the desert, to learn brotherhood. Saul, a prominent person, spent three quiet years after his conversion to Christianity, becoming changed to the Paul of Christian fellowship. The vitality of fellowship inheres in pure affection. Hence the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, provides us with the fellowship of prayer in all church services; and also in the prayer for daily use (pp. 41, 42). And Christ Jesus invited us into fellowship with himself when he said, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me."

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AND  
HEALTH  
With Key to  
the Scriptures  
By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Theatrical News of the World

## "The Plough and the Stars"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, May 28

AT THE Fortune Theater, "The Plough and the Stars" by Sean O'Casey. Produced by J. B. Fagan.

The cast:  
Jack Clitheroe.....David Morris  
Nora Clitheroe.....Eileen Carey  
Peter Flynn.....J. A. O'Rourke  
The young cowboy.....Sydney Morgan  
Bessie Burgess.....Sara Allgood  
Nellie Gogan.....Joyce Chancelor  
Fluther Good.....Arthur Sinclair  
Lieut. Langton.....Harry Hutchinson  
Capt. Brennan.....Felix Irwin  
Corporal Stoddard.....Edwin Ellis  
Sergeant Tinley.....Christopher Steele  
Rosie Redmond.....Gwendoline Evans  
A bar tender.....E. J. Kennedy  
The figure in the window.....Barney Mulligan

This is a strange play, occasionally coarse, sometimes almost terrible and often extremely funny—a clever and powerful comedy-drama. One cannot recommend it to anyone, lest they be shocked or depressed, or both. But, with this forewarning, let it be added that many in the theater enjoyed, "The Plough and the Stars" after its kind. Though pained by its ugliness, bewildered too, a little, are slower thinking Saxons by the suddenness of the emotional transitions, and by the astonishing recklessness with which this mercurial Celt pitchforks play and hears about, between hilarity, sordidness and terror. One came away, for a fact, conscious of having been in the presence of a born dramatist, and of an unusually gifted writer, who, one day, may achieve big things.

There are things not easily bearable in this play. Its author spares us nothing, and, in the heat of his business, will set down plainly the thing, be it word or episode, that presents itself. A realist of the realists is this playwright—shrewd observer, a pitiless depicor of the sordid underworld of Irish life and, with all these, an irresponsible, irresistible humorist, with a gift of pungent repartee, and an unflinching sense of the absurdities of contrast in human affairs. Further, he is a Celtic poet, a rich word weaver and a dreamer of dreams.

Pre-eminently perhaps, up to the present, O'Casey is a humorist, and this pitiless tale of the gunmen of 1916 is unique among tragedies, in this respect, if in no other, that it

opens with five minutes of incessant laughter—which was neither Shakespeare's way nor Sophocles'. Neither "Hamlet" nor "Edipus Rex" opens thus, but "The Plough and the Stars" does so, with the result that the second and serious half of the first act nearly falls beneath the hilarity of what has gone before. Poor technique, one might remark. Such a method certainly—did he attempt it—would hardly pass with an English writer; but these Irish playwrights, and players, too, with their national gift of exuberant imagination, and their ever-present sense of the ridiculous, can rightly claim more rope than is given to Englishmen.

Dangerous, nevertheless, is this faculty of laughter-in-tears, this gift of easy access to a world outside the present one. These means of dodging actuality, which the Irish so readily contrive, have a trick of rounding upon them, to their hurt; and those same whimsical fancies which enable them to extract humor from every situation blind them also to ugly facts of existence, and keep them acquiescent in conditions with which they had much better not rest contented at all. The worst enemies of the Irish are not, nor ever have been, the English, but only their too temperamental selves; and the people who make that fact clearest are their own dramatists.

Mr. O'Casey's play might never have been written, I suppose, had he not known the ability of his probable interpreters. The Irish Players are as good as ever. All the old favorites are to be seen at the Fortune; and they all please as they have always pleased before. To mention only one name, Arthur Sinclair, perhaps, intrigued by the play, more than the others. This fine actor's assumption of deliberate cunning; his unctuously cadenced rhetoric, his richly reasoned stupidities, and outbreaks of pugacious irascibility are all executed with his usual perfection. Let it be hoped that Mr. O'Casey, after these last two experiments in sordid, though historical, dramatic actuality, will get away awhile from the gunmen, who have obsessed him long enough, and take his audiences for once at least, into some more beautiful, hopeful world, of his own imagining, more wholesome for midsummer nights. P. A.

## "The Half-Naked Truth"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 14—Mayfair Theater, beginning June 7, Mabel Ryan presents "The Half-Naked Truth," a comedy by N. Brewster Morse. Staged by Douglas Wood.The cast:  
Mrs. Corrigan.....Priscilla Knowles  
Jack Brown.....Ethel Strickland  
Martha Smith.....Ethel Strickland  
James Smith.....Ethel Strickland  
Charlie Smith.....Ethel Strickland  
Jummy Smith.....Ethel Strickland  
Mamie.....Margaret Moser  
Charles Van Doren.....Eva Ryker  
A. Pollema.....G. A. Sykes  
Williams, of the Telegram.....Miss Davis, of the TelegramJones, of the Journal.....George Le Soir  
Oscar Cohn.....Paul Ker  
"The Half-Naked Truth" has ingredients that will seem familiar to some players; things reminiscent of other plays and other days. It deals briefly with the affairs of one Charlie Smith of the East Side, possessor of a fine pair of shoulders and a deep, deep chest. His father has died and a homeless girl wanders in and therefore he must go to work, because one suspects that a tender feeling will arise between the girl and himself. His family has remained in ignorance of his vocation, lucrative though it was.

A fine lady comes one day to his home with strange talk of taking him to Europe with her. Misunderstandings arise, but they are all cleared away shortly after 10 o'clock when the papers appeared with Charlie's picture and stories of a place of statutory which has just been unveiled in Central Park with attendant excitement among the populace. It is the work of none other than the fine lady and the model was none other than Charlie Smith, acclaimed as a perfect physical specimen, so that all is well, after all.

The piece reaches neither heights nor depths and contains some peculiar dialogue and some weird characterizations. The greatest tension of the evening occurs when it comes time to remove a small boy from the tub in which he had been lathered, but it is accomplished gracefully enough. The play is acted as well as it deserves. F. L. S.

## London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 1—Sybil Thorndike is to have a short season at the Ambassadors Theater, beginning with Clemence Dane's "Granite" on June 15.

"What Might Happen," farce by H. F. Maltby, will be presented shortly at the Savoy Theater, London, by Robert Courtneidge, of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Lilian Brathwaite in the cast.

On June 18 the Oxford University Dramatic Society will give "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Magdalen College Grove. Miss Jean Forbes Robertson will have the part of Titania.

On June 14 began a five-week season of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet at His Majesty's Theater, London. Amongst the attractions offered will be the return of Karavina, after a long absence, and some symphonic interludes.

"Riverside Nights," Nigel Playfair's musical entertainment, returns to its home at the Hammer-smith Lyric on June 15, when a new ballet by Ashley Dukes and E. J. Goossens will be put into the program.

Send \$1.00 and get 12 weeks of the "World's Only Motion Picture Newspaper."

Hollywood Filmgraph  
5007 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

## Two Japanese Historical Films

Tokyo, May 18

Special Correspondence

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## New Theater in Salem, Oregon

Salem, Ore., June 2

Special Correspondence

GEORGE B. GUTHRIE, theater owner and lawyer, has given to the people of Salem not merely a theater but an edifice embodying artistry and an expression of his taste. The style is of pure English Gothic while the interior decoration, in general, is a harmonious blending of brown and grey stone tones.

Before a name was selected the owner refreshed his memory of Shakespeare and finally chose that of Elsinore, the name of Hamlet's castle. Trusses at the entrance side of the foyer frame a group of three windows representing that scene from the second act of "Hamlet" wherein Hamlet greets and advises the wandering players as they arrive at the castle of Elsinore. Outstanding of the panels in the foyer is a fantastic painting filling a panel 12 feet wide and 21 feet high, an unusual interpretation of Macbeth on the heath, the work of N. B. Zane, assistant professor of fine arts at the University of Oregon. At the opposite end of the foyer is a similar panel representing Professor Zane's interpretation of Romeo and Juliet.

Paneling of sympathetic designs is carried out faithfully throughout the entire theater, including foyer, mezzanine promenades, auditorium, walls and ceilings. The mosaic pattern of the balcony design is liberally adopted with conventionalized coats of arms and Tudor roses. Heavy wrought iron is used extensively on the broad stairways and electrical fixtures. Foundation colors of red, blue and black are used while moldings beneath the panels, having the character of any ever run-in the Northwest, are richly treated in gold polychrome of varying tones, especially noticeable being the rich frieze in black and gold.

The immediate proscenium opening is done in sienna marble texture, while adjacent stand groups of four columns of marbled texture of black, dark blue and deep green overlaid in gold and copper bronze. Adjoining these column groups are the walls wider out to each side of the orchestra house to a triple panel, done in black, blue, brown and gold. German flock. The floor of the grand foyer carries out the color scheme with rubber tile of brown and antique coloring treads covering the mezzanine promenade and wall bases of fire-fashed red tile.

In the opinion of the artist-owner, "the most beautiful thing in the whole theater" is the tapestry seen through the high Gothic arch of the main foyer, affording a relief from the stone texture walls of predominant brown and gold. This tapestry bears the date of 1876; is of subdued browns and a predominance of dull blues, and depicts seventeenth century gentlemen at the edge of a forest with their hunting dogs. It is suspended from a long-spear fastened to the wall with wrought iron brackets. The border design is appropriate to the setting and bears the same color harmony.

Construction was first estimated at \$100,000 with from five to six months' time. Mr. Guthrie continued to alter and improve over the protests of his artisans until when the theater was

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Chain's 46th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way

The Laugh Session

IS ZAT SO?

VANDERBILT 48th St. THEATRE, W. of B'way

The Girl Friend

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. E. of B'way

The Girl Friend

The Girl Friend

The Girl Friend

The Girl Friend

The Girl Friend

# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## A Village Industry in Essex Where Dolls Are Made

London  
Special Correspondence

THE Braxted doll industry was started by two English women of leisure in the village of Great Braxted, Essex, for making English dolls during the war when dolls were not obtainable from the continent. After the war, however, millions of cheap dolls from Germany flooded the market and of the 70-odd doll firms that had sprung up in England only about three survived.

"If we hadn't been wonderfully persevering, we couldn't have gone on," said one of these clever and enterprising women. "Instead of selling in grosses as we did during the war, we found ourselves selling only in dozens. But we managed to keep going, though slowly. Now, however, the trade is starting again. People realize that the Braxted dolls are very well made and have unusual wearing qualities. They also seem to wish to promote rural industries and to like the idea of the work being done in country homes."

**Country-Bred and Charming**  
This village doll is certainly very attractive, with a definite and cheerful personality, and a delightful child-like appearance that makes it very lovable. One can imagine a small girl showering on it such devoted affection and constant attention as to make a strong demand on its hard-wearing properties! An expert remarked of it recently that if it were shown at the celebrated Leipzig Fair he was sure that it would do well because it is different from any doll in the world.

The way in which it was evolved was related as follows:

The first doll was made of plaster of Paris and someone who saw it declared that it was a real baby. Then another doll was completed and exhibited at a local shop. Gradually dolls with movable joints were used, and composition substituted for plaster of Paris for heads, arms and legs. These dolls were shown at the first British Industries Fair, with the result that orders rushed in. After that they became so popular that during the post-war trade boom a house had to be rented as a depot and to accommodate stock.

**Fine Complexions and Hair**

Three years ago the experiment was made of using kid or wash leather for the faces, but it proved too expensive. Now a fabric is used instead, and that has as good an effect without being so costly. This fabric doll was shown at an arts and crafts exhibition held in London before Christmas, and such large orders were booked that it was difficult to get them all completed in time.

The fabric gives a wonderfully soft texture to the dimpled cheeks, also to the sturdy brown legs, for which the same fabric is specially dyed to make them look sunburned. But what imparts a specially characteristic air to the dolls is the way in which the hair is treated. It is braided on the head with raffia or wool, the manner in which the hair

grows being cleverly and realistically indicated by the direction of the stitches.

On a small boy doll's head a mixed wool suggested the differing walks and shades of the natural hair, and a little girl's bobbed hair was faithfully represented with straw-colored raffia. The newest idea is to use light-colored wool and to have it brushed up afterward with a wire brush, giving the peculiarly soft, downy look of a child's fluffy, fair hair. In fact, the whole idea seems to be to make the dolls as much like real children as possible.

**Admired by Prince of Wales**

The small garments are equally the result of careful thought and originality combined with good taste. The Prince of Wales when he came across the dolls at the British Industries Fair this year was greatly interested in them, exclaiming "These are extraordinarily good dolls!" Then he added, as he fingered, with quite the air of a connoisseur, the material which composed the frock of a little fair-haired doll, "It is simple and good."

The material was a fairly coarse



These Dolls Came from a Dolls' Fashion Center in Essex and Are Said to Represent All That is Most Authoritative in Styles and Most Beautiful in Appearance and Deportment.

## Cement Paving Stones Made at Home

THE writer recently saw a wonderfully effective garden with many paths and flower beds. The paths were laid with cement blocks which were all of one size. They were about 6 by 4 inches large, and it was learned they were made at home and were the work of a woman. Another garden also made a fine effect with paths laid with large "bricks." In both cases the separate stones of cement were laid as is expensive flagging.

As cement in many parts of the country is much less expensive than paving stones it is of interest to know how these blocks are molded. They may be large or small as taste prefers, and the effect of irregular paving can be achieved by casting a variety of shapes and sizes, but it really never looks like broken stone, therefore the small blocks laid regularly give a finer effect.

**The Method**

The materials necessary are good cement and clean sharp sand in equal proportions, and broken brick or stone in the proportion to be of four to one.

Cast the blocks in wooden molds.

The work will be hastened if one supplies oneself with plenty of these molds and fills them all at once. They are not at all expensive and may be purchased from garden furniture studios or from a practical carpenter. They will last for many castings. Of course they should be a little larger than the desired size of the "stones" for cement always shrinks a trifle as it hardens.

The first thing is to make a good surface for the stone by pouring in an inch of hard cement and this is done by using only one-third of water to sheer cement, and mixing them thoroughly before putting them into the mold and pressing the mixture firmly into corners. After this the mold should be filled about one-half full with half sand and half cement which has been mixed with a little more water than the first batch. Then the remainder of the space should be filled with the same mixture (half and half) to which has been added 4 times its bulk in broken stone or brick.

This work must be done rapidly if perfect union is to be achieved, for the layers dry quickly, and for neat

orange-colored canvas called "hesian," embroidered around the edge with raffia in alternating yellow and blue spots, and the small shoes were of crocheted blue and yellow raffia. Another fascinating little garment was of the same canvas in jade-green with touches of blue and petunia embroidery, while a little boy doll was garbed in a bright blue cloth suit with white buttons and blue cloth shoes.

**Witham, a Fashion Center for Dolls**

Another year, the writer was told, the fashions in Braxted Doll Land will probably be completely altered since Braxted, or rather Witham, for the headquarters have been moved to a neighboring village, is an up-to-date locality as far as doll fashions are concerned, and demands something new each season.

The doll-makers are country people who live in their own homes, and others who need to supplement small incomes. The women get wonderfully good at the work after a time, but they like to keep to one thing, some being body makers, some dress makers, and so on. There is a small depot where the stocks are kept and where dolls are overlooked and finished off ready to be sent out into the world. The survival and promising outlook of this industry are no doubt partly due to the importance which is attached to everything being turned out "up to sample."

**HOW** did you ever think of going into slate as a business?" was the first query directed to Miss Edythe Francis.

Except for the beautifully blended slates forming the attractive walks and steps, there was nothing to indicate that the owner had an interest, but her business folder and card had declared it unmistakably. "My father had a slate business in Vermont," she answered, "and all through my childhood I must have been unconsciously absorbing little details. His talk was of the quarry, and when I used to carry his lunch there, I would pick up and admire all the different forms of slate, and he would tell me interesting 'facts.' He seemed to look back 15 years, and smiled to see that girl scrambling among the rocks, gathering specimens. 'How I should have laughed had I been told that I was also gathering knowledge for a life work!'"

**Small Beginnings**

Miss Francis was teaching school in New York City. Her father began to receive inquiries from that section about slate orders, and he seemed on to her to attend to. She did so well as an agent that she continued the work the next summer. When she had orders for material that her father could not supply, she visited other quarries in Vermont, broadening her acquaintance as well as her grasp of details.

"On one occasion," she continued, "I was calling on a roofer, who asked, 'Aren't you having rather a hard time?' 'That you need is a New York office, with your name on the door!' 'From a private telephone line in a boarding house to one's own office seemed too big a distance to be bridged in one jump,' she said, 'but the roofer was quite taken with his own idea and anxious to prove it feasible. He introduced me to a gentleman who had been at that time 40 years in the structural slate business, dealing in interior work. Luckily for me, he had come to feel the need of a partner to relieve him of some of the outside duties, such as interviews with architects, and here I was, just on my toes to do this active kind of work. We joined then and there, beginning on a Monday to get a clean start, and our first office was in New York on Broadway.'

**From Success to Success**

"We developed other lines, and business grew, and then we wanted to get into closer touch with building interests, so we moved over to Park Avenue and took desk room in a building's office. We outgrew that, and the builder moved to another floor in the same building, so we took over the entire office. Our firm has now existed for 12 years, and I am happy to feel that I have built up an enviable reputation for our State among the best architects."

"And was that easy sailing?" asked the interviewer, since Miss Francis spoke of no obstacles along the fast-track path.

"Mercy, no," she laughed. "The architects at first didn't think I knew a thing about slate, and I felt I was making a bad impression. But I did know, and I soon showed them. 'In what other ways can slate be used?' inquired the visitor. 'Do you handle school blackboards?' 'Oh, yes,' said Miss Francis, 'and billiard tables, facings for fireplaces, stair treads, wall copings, flagging, and paving stones. We have much structural interior work, such as partitions, and we have some beautiful floor work in stores as well as patterned tiles in subways.'"

For unusual roof jobs, such as graduated ones, Miss Francis employs draftsmen to make her plans. Roofing slates are from blocks split and made to size, those for paving are either natural or finished pieces where a wide range of colors, and Miss Francis can tell by its texture and shade from what location and quarry any sample comes.

"But here is a piece of Oxford gray," said she, holding up a sample, "producing a sample, 'which came from the Randolph estate in Virginia and is 100 years old, and yet shows no variation in color.'"

"One owner wanted tans and browns that would never change, so I wrote to my partner, who happened to be in Vermont, described the shades desired, and he found

some slates on an old mill, 60 years old, that were absolutely satisfactory. For a Rye home, the owner wanted a changing color scheme, so then my samples for inspection ran through seven colors to buff, tans and grays that would fade."

"We can put slate over old shingle roofs and fit any color scheme," added Miss Francis, "but slate can never be put on a cheap speculative house, because the roof must be designed to carry the weight of the material."

"Where do your materials come from," continued the searcher of news, "and do you still travel to find them?"

"They come mostly from Vermont,



A Graceful Evening Gown in Two Shades of Rose Chiffon.

## Kitchen Conveniences Made Decorative

THE housewife, with a taste for craft work, will find 10-cent stores or the house furnishing department of department stores full of very inexpensive articles which can be ornamented by her nimble fingers, so that they acquire a decorative appearance.

Boxes for flat silver are very often of unfinished white wood, although occasionally the stores sell them completed with a coat of yellow varnish. When these boxes are used for good silver, the careful housewife prefers to have them lined with cloth and slightly padded. It is an easy matter to add a thin padding of cotton batting, to cover this with cotton flannel, and to cover the boxes inside and out with cretonne, the edges being turned over the top and glued down inside. Then a strip of the cretonne should be glued around the inside of the box and the edge turned over and glued onto the bottom. The edge of the cretonne is covered by the cotton flannel which is cut exactly to fit the bottom of the section, and glued down around the edges.

Inasmuch as these boxes will sometimes be set on the polished surface of the table, it is wise to glue a piece of felt to the bottoms. This should extend to the edge of the boxes, so that it will cover the turned-over edges of the cretonne, hiding them as well as providing a surface that does not scratch.

These boxes are made to pile one on top of the other. They are a convenience in keeping spoons and forks and knives separate, and they are also a convenience in setting the table, for the boxes may be carried to the dining-room and the table set with small effort.

Every house has need of a tray. The straw type is inexpensive when bought in an undecorated state. In order to make it perfectly waterproof, a circle of chintz is first glued to the bottom, and then the entire tray, including the chintz, is given a coat of varnish or shellac. A glass may be cut to fit over the textile, which is thus protected from spots.

**Orange Marmalade**  
Individual 2 oz. service. A most delicious jelly, ideal for breakfasts. The blossom can be revived, fresh and beautiful, as when picked; then used for decoration on fruit salads, cocktails, ices, etc. 24 per doz. Sent postpaid anywhere in U. S.

H. H. SCHWINGER  
San Fernando, Calif.

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To have a beautiful hardwood floor requires four steps: (1) preparing the floor, (2) applying the wax, (3) polishing, and (4) maintaining it. With the FINNELL you can do all these things—uncover the natural wood, sand it, wax it and then polish it to a beautiful lustre that will delight you and amaze your guests.

The FINNELL is so easy to run, it encourages regular care. A touch of the switch and the guiding of the hand is all that is needed. No stooping or kneeling. No moving furniture out of the room. It rubs the wax in and rubs off the excess, making a surface at once wear resisting and safe to walk on.

The FINNELL scrubs, too, cleaner and faster than hand methods. Ideal for scrubbing the bathroom, garage, kitchen, laundry or porch.

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Floor Machine Headquarters for Twenty Years

**FINNELL**  
ELECTRIC FLOOR MACHINE  
It Waxes - It Polishes - It Sands - It Scrubs

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for full information on Household FINNELL Electric Floor Machine. Special sales of the FINNELL Electric Floor Machine. For Home Use or For Business (Check above to indicate information desired)  
My Name.....  
Full Address.....

## A Profession With a Human Interest

NOWADAYS when nearly every woman has to choose a career, the one who cannot afford to graduate or to embark on a long and expensive training seems to be confronted with a difficult problem. She may have had a good general education and be interested in many subjects, but feel no urge to pursue any special one. Many a woman placed in this position, has found a happy solution in a secretaryship, and paradoxical as it may sound, a good secretary rarely remains a secretary.

By a secretary is not meant someone who taps a typewriter at an incredible speed, nor merely someone who never fails to transcribe her own shorthand notes. Shorthand and typewriting, though essential, are mechanical and do not constitute the secretaryship. Her quality depends on the more elusive mental equipment she brings with her and exercises and perfects as she goes along. Her most important duty is to act as a buffer between her employer, who is probably a busy man or woman with important work to do, and the outside world.

Not until she has made her employer's interest her own, has learnt the joy of willing service, and acquired the ability to handle a difficult situation with tact, can she claim to be a secretary. She must be so discreet that the most private business can be discussed in her presence with absolute certainty that no word of the conversation will be repeated, and that not because she has not understood what it is about. She must be able to act on her own initiative, to write letters without having them dictated to her.

She must inspire confidence so that callers will willingly tell her their affairs. Her employer, whose time is obviously more valuable than her own, may not wish to talk to every- one himself and if the matter is so important that he must, it will be helpful to have the gist of the subject before him so that he need not waste time in preliminary inquiries.

Interest  
The secretary must not appear hurried even if she is busy, for each person's affairs seem extremely important to himself. Conscious attention and unforgotten interest do not take any longer than does standing with one eye on the door and the other on the speaker. The result, however, may be vastly different.

But, you may say, where does the secretary come in? Is she to give everything? Certainly she should give all she has, and always seek to add to her store, but her return will be proportionately rich. She has an interesting life, a good salary; is of real service to someone, and earns his confidence and gratitude. She can get an insight into the world's work. If she has a bent for literature, what invaluable experience may be gained by helping someone en-

gaged in it. If to be a journalist is her ambition there is no better method of becoming one than to act as secretary to an editor. Many women who have made their way in commerce have served an apprenticeship as secretary to a business man, while social work and politics may all be studied from this useful angle of actual experience.

## Buttonholes

On wool suits, coats, or dresses, unless buttonholes are well made, they are best omitted.

To work a buttonhole in heavy wool material, first make each one carefully with chalk. Then stitch several rows around them, slightly back from the drawn line. Cut the buttonholes between these rows of stitching and a firm edge remains to work on. If gimp is to be used (and in most cases it should be), baste it carefully around the hole and work with heavy twist.

Buttonholes are marked in the same manner, only on both sides of the material. Small straight-edged strips of material are basted on each side of the mark. (This is done to the outer thickness only.) After the strips have been securely stitched and the corners well fastened, cut the buttonhole in the outer thickness in the shape of a parallel line terminated at each end by a triangle opening outward. Turn in the little triangles thus formed and fold in the bindings and catch lightly to the under side. Baste the inner thickness of material around the buttonhole, the mark directly over the hole. Cut along the inner mark the same shape as on the outer portion. Turn in the edges with a needle and whip down to the buttonhole binding.

This makes a very pretty buttonhole.

## To Prevent Potato Stains

When scraping new potatoes hold the potato with a scrap of brown paper and the fingers will not be stained.



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Clean them with the "Magic Brush" WITHOUT WATER  
Clean the outside from the inside Save \$1.98 to MAGIC BRUSH, Inc. 121 Broadway, New York Money refunded if not satisfactory AGENTS WANTED

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## Hints for the Housekeeper

Remove lingering stains by rubbing the hands with cornmeal wet with vinegar.

When sleeves are clogged, sticky and hard to clean, rub them with salt before washing. Repeat if necessary.

Speed and other gratifying results in ironing linen napkins can be acquired in the following manner: Dip every other napkin into clear warm water; let it drip but do not squeeze it dry. Place a dry one between two wet ones and roll all tightly together. Iron within a half hour. Fold each napkin right-side-out, the hems together, and iron double until thoroughly dry. It is the only method that insures keeping the corners perfectly square in the final fold.

The frosting will not escape over the edges if the top of the cake first be given a light dusting with cornstarch.

Even when the liveliest breezes blow, the porch table covers will stay

where they belong if weighted tape is sewed all around the edges. It should be placed on the underside, of course, so it will not show.

Submit the clothesline and pins to an occasional boiling soda bath. Rinse in clear hot water and dry at once in the sunlight.

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**LUCAS SACHET MAKES FRIENDS**  
Every lover of sweet scented flowers should have this Sachet. Its pleasing fragrance will surprise and delight you.  
This new Sachet is made in a small durable cake form. Because of the special process used, we guarantee each one to emit its true odor for at least six months.  
Odors: Violet, Lavender, Lilac, 50c each  
SPECIAL OFFER to better introduce this new product. Send \$1.00 with your choice of two sachets, and we will include one 25c box of Incense; your choice of the following: Pine, Sandalwood, Violet, Lavender, Rose, Geranium, Wistaria, June Rose, Lilac, Lotus, Heliotrope.  
LOUIS LUCAS CO., INC. JAMES TOWN, N. Y. ON CHATAQUA LAKE

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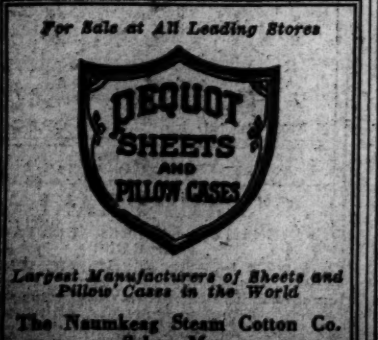
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This new Sachet is made in a small durable cake form. Because of the special process used, we guarantee each one to emit its true odor for at least six months.  
Odors: Violet, Lavender, Lilac, 50c each  
SPECIAL OFFER to better introduce this new product. Send \$1.00 with your choice of two sachets, and we will include one 25c box of Incense; your choice of the following: Pine, Sandalwood, Violet, Lavender, Rose, Geranium, Wistaria, June Rose, Lilac, Lotus, Heliotrope.  
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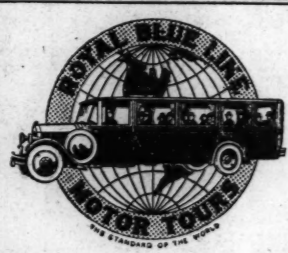
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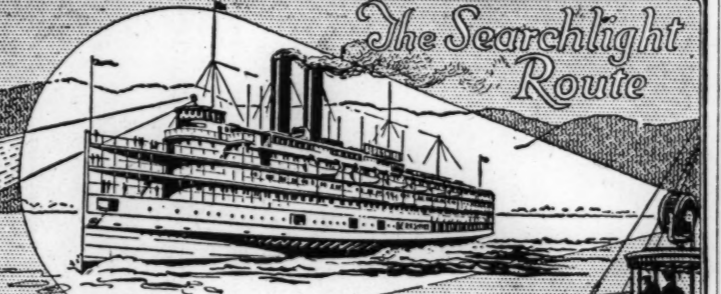
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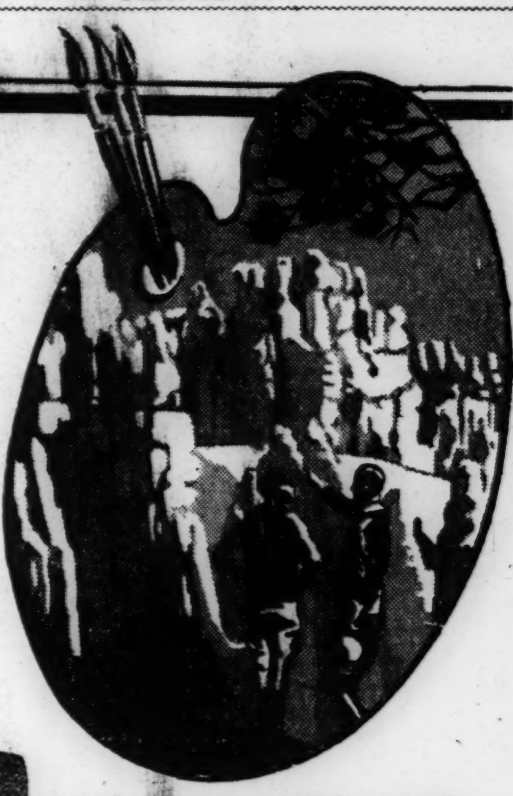
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Words lose their force and artists their skill when confronted with the colorful and majestic scenes in this unique land. Sixteen thousand people came and saw in 1925, its first official season, and called it nature's scenic masterpiece. You, too, should see it!

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Through sleeping cars to Cedar City, Utah, the gateway. Complete, comfortable 5-day motorbus tours, shorter 3 or 4-day tours. Attractive lodges. A wonderful vacation itself, or a wonderful side trip on tours to Salt Lake City, Yellowstone, or the Pacific Northwest.

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External 6½% Serial Gold Notes

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*Special circular on request*

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**the Ship Lanes**

ENSION of the Italian-American line is interesting shipping news, for with the two new ships built, the line will be in a strong

**INSURANCE**  
*of Every Description*  
**CHARLES**

**LIFFLER**  
200 Franklin Street, Boston  
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These ships will be about 700  
length and will have a speed of  
enabling them to make the  
Naples run in eight days.  
The Line contemplates the  
of two or three ships of this

to operate between New York and Trieste. It already has a motorship, of 26,500 tons, for the Italian-South American route and this will be followed by a sister ship. The companies hope with fast ships in service, to attract a large number of American tourists to go to Europe.

**Leviathan Ship Ordered**

In addition to the fleet of the Steamship Lines has been announced, the new ship to be built in the Montreal-Saguenay route in this vessel, the line will

[illegible]

Quebec, the Montreal-Toronto services across Lake Ontario Lewiston and Toronto and to r.

**Other Lines Expand**

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, which has under extensive building program will have a new line to the

have no competitor on July 3 and her next appearance, Aug. 1, and subsequent three weeks' intervals sail with the Olympic of the V Star Line.

**Liner Movements**

**DEPARTURES**

**FROM NEW YORK**

Thursday, June 17

place its newest ship, the  
in service a few weeks ago,  
new voyage being from Bal-  
Savannah and Jacksonville.  
one of the new ships, the  
y and Berkshire, having  
gone into service, while the  
er and Fairfax are to be  
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new ship is to be used this  
in the Baltimore-Norfolk and  
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missioned with a full complement of

Philadelphia and Boston. The T. is building up its services in England because of a passenger business. It also handles a heavy tonnage goods, the raw materials north and the finished articles to the west, the through rates to

being cheaper by this line in  
n with rail lines from Norfolk  
all-rail rates direct from

...to Europe, there being  
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tion of July 3. On June 26, ships will depart from New York on July 3, more than 15 weeks to leave New York. The White Star Line has not sailing date forward States in May was 141,032 tons, compared with 145,327 tons in April. Imports were 142,294 tons, compared with 144,800. Canada's output was 1 tons for May, compared with 151, April, with shipments of 151,900 compared with 154,015 the month p

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## FEW UPSETS IN TESTS FOR OPEN

One Hundred and Eleven Golfers Qualify for the Big Tourney

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Varying conditions greeted the more than 600 golfers who went into the qualification tests of the United States open championship on 17 widely scattered courses yesterday.

A drenching rain followed by sleet and cold winds presented themselves at Chicago, while in the Rocky Mountain region the course was soft from recent downpours. A shower of large proportions delayed many a candidate in the East.

But with 111 players qualified, although the rain at Chicago made necessary postponement of a playoff in which two must be chosen from six who finished with 159.

**Few Upsets Noted.** The veteran Alie Smith, an open champion of 15 years ago, failed to reach the select list in the New York district. John Black, who tied with Robert T. Jones Jr. in 1922 for the runner-up position to Eugene Sarazen at Skokie, went down in the Kansas City tourney.

James Mahoney, of St. Louis, veteran amateur, also failed.

Several amateurs of caliber scored exceptionally, pressing trouble for the professionals in the Chicago event, where Cyril Walker won in 1924 and William Macfarlane in 1925.

Charles Evans Jr., the Chicagoan, who held his own expenses to England to participate in the recent amateur championship won by Jess W. Sweetser, was a tie for fourth place in Chicago. Keefe Carter, western amateur king, and Clarence L. Wolf, trans-Mississippi titleholder, gained places at St. Louis. Denmore Schute of Huntington, W. Va., scored at Cleveland and Max R. Marston and D. Clark Corkran at Philadelphia.

**Well-Known Amateurs Place.** E. H. Reid of St. Louis, Harrison Johnston of St. Paul and Jack Westland of Everett, Wash., were other well-known amateurs to place. Reid, representing the University of Washington, reached the finals of the intercollegiate championship last year, where he was defeated by G. F. Lamprich of Tulane University.

Cleveland showed by far the best scores with all 14 qualifiers under 150. Held registered 141 at St. Louis where Wolf turned in 143, beating out Marlon by one stroke. Players on the Oakland course outside Pittsburgh where the home professional, Emil Loeffler, winning amateur, played last September, met with difficulties, the home professional, Emil Loeffler, winning amateur, played last September, met with difficulties, the home professional, Emil Loeffler, winning amateur, played last September, met with difficulties.

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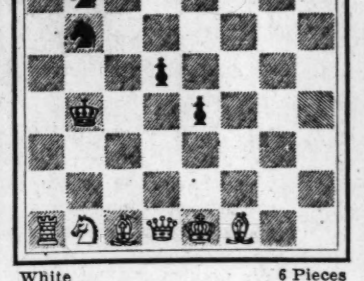
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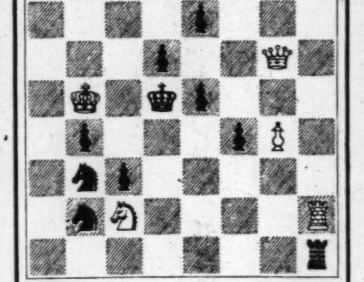
## CHAMPS

PROBLEM NO. 791  
By B. Harley



White to play and mate in 6 moves

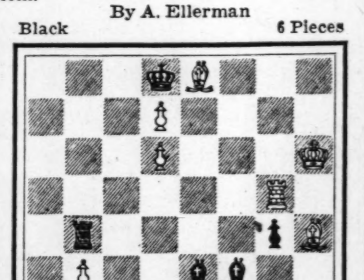
PROBLEM NO. 792  
By F. W. Jordan



White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 790. 1. Kt-R2 K-B4  
2. Kt-B3  
3. Kt-Q2 P-Q4  
4. Kt-Q2 P-Q7  
5. Kt-B3ch Q-Kt6  
6. Guiddi Q-Kt6

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
Showing three interferences by the Black rook, in a setting with an outward similarity to last week's problem.



White to play and mate in 2 moves

NOTES  
The third biennial West of England chess congress held at Weston-super-Mare consisted of five tournaments of 10 entries each, won as follows: Major open, M. Evans first and E. Cole second; open, C. Mansfield first, R. E. Lean, J. O'Hanlon and F. H. Terrill tied for second; first class (two sections), Section A, W. V. Vines first and A. V. Vines second, Section B, R. D. Graham and H. Ward tied for first and second; second class (two sections), Section A, C. Mansfield first, A. V. Vines second, Section B, M. Evans first and A. C. Steadman tied for first and second; third class, F. J. Fusty first and W. H. Eyles second.

The fourth boys' chess championship held at Hastings, Eng., was won by C. O'D. Alexander, with G. H. Rowson second.

The Midland Counties C. U. was won by the Warwickshire team and Somerset captured the Montague Jones Cup.

W. Gibson again took the championship of the Glasgow C. C. Scotland.

New Zealand reports its championship (held at Dunedin) as won by I. S. Crackanthorpe, with R. J. Barnes second, and communications from Australia show C. L. R. Boyce (Brisbane) as again the state champion.

The Tauber challenge cup for Paris chess club was taken by the Cercle Philidor de Lutèce (13) with Cercle Philidor second and F. de Rol (Montmartre), third.

The Western U. S. championship will be held at Chicago, Ill. (Hotel La Salle) Aug. 21-27.

Champion Santanera of the Marshall C. C. N. Y., suffered the following two defeats and fled to the Dimock tournament, now in progress.

**EVANS GAMBIT**  
Marshall Santanera (Black) Santanera (White)  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

Nothing has been more clearly established by the frequent conferences held in Geneva, the

### Economic Aspects of Disarmament

conference in Washington which was called by President Harding, and the more or less academic discussions of the problem of disarmament by writers and speakers the world over, than the fact that definite economic concert must pave the way for any real or effective political concert upon the subject of naval and military disarmament. Thought has progressed far, no doubt, in the direction of practical disarmament, or at least toward disarmament which would insure a nonaggressive attitude. But it must be admitted that it has not yet been found possible to agree upon a satisfactory basis which, while insuring the preservation of what may be regarded as the present balance of power between nations of the first class, will remove that incitation to aggression which must always be associated with the ability to command or exercise a superior or supposedly overpowering force.

Disarmament, as it has come to be popularly defined, is generally accepted as meaning only a reduction of armaments. Not yet is the thought of the world ready to contemplate complete disarmament. Thus, there remains, and must remain until absolute disarmament is found possible, the problem of ratios and allotments, with the effort to reach, by agreement, what may be termed the lowest possible denominator. In this deliberative interchange, which resolves itself into a polite struggle between diplomatists, the effort, while it clearly seeks to establish a basis which will insure the least possible injury to the greatest number of individual nations, seems to be to maintain, meanwhile, the balance of international power which was theoretically established after the late war. In the current number of the Yale Review, Edward M. Borchard discusses the subject of disarmament, considered from an economic as well as a political basis, at some length. He starts out by tacitly conceding the correctness of Viscount Cecil's statement that "the case for reduction of armaments is unanswerable."

Despite this, and despite the fact, as shown by Lord Cecil, that no government in Europe could stand for a month if it avowed its hostility to the general reduction of armaments, when it comes to reducing the armed forces of any particular country, a very different situation arises. So it is found that "in a time of unexampled financial difficulties, when everyone is agreed that economy is the most vital need of the day, the nations of the world are throwing away hundreds if not thousands of millions of pounds yearly because they are afraid of one another." And worse than this waste is the incitation to fear by this needless extravagance.

However the subject of disarmament is viewed, the conclusion must finally be reached that the problem of human relations probably will remain the same until elemental selfishness and its accompanying fears are overcome. The struggle is first for survival, and then for advantage. It is because of this that the problem which it is now sought to solve is an economic one. Can it be solved by diplomacy and those polite interchanges with which we have all long been familiar? Mr. Borchard, while admitting the correctness of the view that the case for the reduction of armaments is unanswerable, expresses the belief that the same may, unfortunately, be said of the case for non-reduction.

Is it possible to say that in the earnest and sometimes frantic search for a solution to this great problem, thought and purpose have been wrongly directed? Pride in aggressive and supposedly advantageous foreign policies is felt by almost every ambitious nation. The extension of markets, the assurance of continued sources of raw materials, excuse tremendous expenditures for those formidable weapons of "defense" which, it is claimed, insure the freedom of the seas. It may be, therefore, that so long as it is believed that economic competition must be an armed competition, there will remain that suspicion which engenders fear, jealousy, and finally war.

"Sammy, Sammy, why weren't there a habibi?" asked the elder Mr. Weller when he heard the jury's verdict in the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Similar confidence in the powers of an alibi is shown by the ingenious politicians who imagine that they can dodge the question whether they favor enforcement of duly enacted laws, by announcing that they are willing to submit the prohibition issue to a popular referendum. "Should the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and the act carrying it into effect, be faithfully enforced?" is the pertinent question that will be asked of candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives at the coming elections. To reply: "I believe in leaving the matter to the people to decide," is a cowardly evasion that can hardly gain votes for those who take refuge in it.

Whatever a candidate may think of the merits of prohibitory legislation should not entitle him to the support of any voter who believes that laws are made to be obeyed. If, as alleged, the purpose of the law is wrong, the remedy is to repeal it, not to ignore it. If the opponents of prohibition are able to secure the election of two-thirds of the Senate and House, and can have the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment submitted to the several states, they will be entirely within their rights in bringing about a change. By announcing their attitude, candidates can call upon their constituents to stand up and be counted, so that the voice of the people may prevail. This is the simple and practical way of getting a real referendum that will show what the American voters want. Taking official votes on such misleading and confusing questions as that of permitting

the sale of beverages containing a higher percentage of alcohol than is allowed under the Volstead Act, has nothing more to do with the prohibition situation than the "straw votes" taken by some newspapers.

The attempt to carry water on both shoulders, by declaring for law enforcement while advocating referendums intended to show that a majority of the people wish to nullify the law as far as is possible, cannot deceive many intelligent Americans. If the Eighteenth Amendment is opposed to the popular will, the way to repeal it is open. Let the issue be made clear and unequivocal. A candidate who dodges the question of law enforcement by saying that he favors a referendum is less deserving of support at the polls than the straight-out wet who, however mistaken, has at least the courage to tell what he stands for.

For the moment France has apparently escaped another Cabinet crisis, but perhaps never before in the history of the Third Republic has there been greater uncertainty as to the future of ministries. It is true, as Alfred de Musset wrote in "Un Caprice," that ministers are transients: they come and go without knowing why, and form a continuous procession. Seven finance ministers since June 1, 1924, are surely evidence that de Musset hardly exaggerated, and while for the moment a crisis has been avoided which would cause the resignation of M. Peret, only a rash man would prophesy that the holders of the finance portfolio will not reach a dozen by the end of the present Parliament in 1928.

Finance, of course, has been the principal problem of successive ministries. There have been only two Foreign Ministers since 1922—MM. Herriot and Briand. These two and M. Painlevé have been Prime Ministers, but in the two years since the triumph of the Cartel des Gauches in the elections of May, 1924, there have been six ministerial declarations, or, in other words, six Cabinet crises, an average of less than five months of peace for a ministry. If prime ministers did not actually fall, they had to reshuffle their associates in the Cabinet and bid for the support of different elements in the Chamber.

In a recent issue of the Journal des Débats there appears a list of the holders of the various portfolios since the present Parliament came into being. Some secretaries in the Herriot Government reappear in the Painlevé Government, and even in M. Briand's different Cabinets. Sometimes offices were exchanged. De Monzie, for example, has been Minister of Finance, Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Works; Chautemps has been twice Minister of the Interior and once Minister of Justice. With the exception of the Foreign Office, which has had two heads, only the Ministries of Marine, Commerce, Agriculture, Colonies, Public Works and Pensions have had as few as three chiefs.

American political theory has approved "rotation in office," but hardly such rotation as takes place in France. Short terms and limitations upon re-eligibility (French ministers are always re-eligible) were advocated in England during the Commonwealth, brought to America by the Dutch and found their first acceptance in colonial New England. Early state constitutions provided for rotation, in order, as the Massachusetts Constitution said, "to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressive." French ministers usually do not stay at the heads of departments long enough to become oppressive, and that such a turnover of French Cabinets does not result in more inefficient administration is due to two conditions of public service: new ministers have frequently had experience in the posts to which they are appointed, and even if they are complete amateurs, they have under their orders trained functionaries. The permanent civil service in France mitigates the dislocation and inefficiency which might be synonymous with the Cabinet crises. It is able to do this so successfully because new ministers effect no material changes in the administrative policies of the former incumbents.

With the advent of the vacation period and the release of millions of city children from duty in the schools, the need is emphasized, especially in the congested urban areas, for more playgrounds for the smaller boys and girls. In some of the larger centers, and particularly, it appears, in

### Playgrounds for City Children

Chicago, Boston and New York, definite steps are being taken to meet this need by providing temporary playgrounds through closing to motor and other vehicles certain streets and avenues, or portions of them, wherever such action does not interfere too seriously with ordinary uses. The increase in traffic in American cities appears to have been much more rapid than the increase in parks and playgrounds. The development of new centers of population has deprived the children of grounds long used for games. The steam-shovel and the derrick have invaded and transformed the fields upon which many a future "major leaguer" took his first lesson in baseball.

It is quite probable that those who pass their summers in the country, at the seashore, or in the mountains, as well as those busy men of affairs who live in comfortable homes in the better sections of the city, do not fully appreciate the changed conditions which the motor-car and motor-truck have brought to the neighborhoods of the less expensive tenements. Traffic on the streets in those sections has increased many fold in the busy years of the last decade. Streets which were utilized during portions of the day and on every evening as playgrounds are no longer safe for such uses. Busy mothers cannot leave their work to accompany small children to a park several blocks distant. Unable to play in the streets, these children are forced to remain indoors or upon unshaded roofs.

The temporary roping off and closing of blocks in cross streets offers a reasonably satisfactory emergency substitute for the grassed and shaded park. But the need is for more

and still more of these, in providing which too serious thought should not be given to the expense. The investment has come to be a necessary one. The present is the time in which provision should be made for such improvements. Changing methods in industry and transportation are making possible long-delayed developments in zoning and city-planning. Parks should form an important item in all these budgets and landscape plans.

No intelligent observer of American life will be surprised to learn that quite a number of ship's clocks, striking the hours and half-hours in what to the landsman has hitherto been an odd and enigmatical way, are doing duty on terrestrial mantelpieces. These, he will argue, are antiques, picturesque old timepieces, not inharmonious with our Chippendales, Sheratons, and Heppelwhites, whose recurrent reminder of the time reminds also of the time when white-winged square-riggers plowed the sea, and bluff captains came home at intervals to sit in their wide-winged Colonial chairs and recount the adventures of the voyage. But it appears also, from a current news item, that clock manufacturers are being astonished at the demand for ship's clocks now emanating from American homes. The purchaser, it seems, is saying, in effect, "If you can't have an old ship's clock, have a new one." The demand, therefore, is not altogether attributable to the quest for antiques (though in most cases an old ship's clock would no doubt be considered better than a new one), and is perhaps explainable as the natural result of an increasing nautical interest.

### Nautical Clocks on Terrestrial Mantelpieces

A salt sea breeze has of late been blowing through American interior decoration. Ships in tiny duplicate sail atop the bookcases; pictures of ships decorate the walls; books about ships are likely to lie at hand on the library table. Everybody (as the word is used) has read Conrad; few are willing to admit that they have not yet read "Moby Dick." So why not a ship's clock? Presently one will learn to know, almost without thinking, what it means when it strikes; and always it will enhance the nautical atmosphere contributed by the ship model and the nautical picture. When one is reading a good nautical novel, and the clock strikes, one will feel more at sea than ever.

But it is not absolutely necessary to have the clock. It has been the practice for the officer of the watch to strike the hours on the ship's bell. A like nautical effect may be secured by hanging a bell in the kitchen and instructing the cook to keep an eye on the old reliable kitchen timepiece and strike the bell at the proper intervals, beginning, if she comes on deck at six by the clock, with four strokes, and continuing every half-hour till she goes to her hammock at ten-thirty, when she will strike five bells and switch off the electric light. At six bells of the morning watch the family will know it is seven o'clock and time to turn out; and eight bells will, of course, happily coincide with eight o'clock and tell them it is time for all hands to tumble down to breakfast. There is no need, and in fact no sense, in expecting cook to strike the bells during the night hours; and if this is suggested she will probably strike herself. Otherwise the system, in making her first officer of the watch, would seem to enhance the dignity of her position.

For practical purposes the average land-abiding family will no doubt find its new ship's clock at first somewhat perplexing. Accustomed to clocks that say what they mean, it will take some time and effort to understand a clock that usually says something else. But this is merely a first impression, and it will soon be grasped that three bells of the first dogwatch always mean half past five in the afternoon, and that three bells of the forenoon watch always mean half past nine in the morning.

## Editorial Notes

Though it may be some time before the Sabre Game Reserve in the Transvaal is transformed into a holiday resort for the people of the Union, the decision of P. W. Grobler, Minister of Lands in South Africa, to nationalize it under the name of Kruger National Park is one step in this direction. Lions, buffaloes, hyenas, leopards, zebras, rhinos, hippopotami and giraffes are among the animals in the reserve, and their condition is reported as good. The main requirement is to find the finances to provide facilities for tourists, such as motor roads, rest-houses, and an adequate staff of guides. Already a railway skirts the area on the south and a branch line runs almost continuously through it for some eighty miles. Besides the animal life in the reserve, there is much scenery of a wild beauty, and in the indigenous forest trees, flowers and grasses there is said to be a good field for the botanist. Judging from the response which the people of America have given to the national parks which have been established there, it would seem that there is little doubt that such projects represent an acceptable national policy.

It is always interesting to see in what directions physical science is delving to find out more about the material universe and the mortals who live therein, and to note how frequently the conclusions reached run counter to beliefs that have been commonly accepted without question. Recent tests conducted in relation to work, for instance, have apparently established that many of those who have in the past boasted that they are real workers, while certain others just play at work, have been looking at the wrong side of the shield. One is informed that two European professors who have been engaged in some experiments along this line have discovered that singers and scrub women work about equally hard. Moreover, a pianist uses up ten times as much energy as a tailor, while a violinist or a cellist employs three times as much as a typist. The poor trombone player, however, does not fare so well by comparison, for, despite the fact that he is inclined to get red in the face and has to puff out his cheeks, his rating is only 63 per cent as against that of the pianist at 270 per cent.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The general strike has passed away, but it has left a number of acute problems as its aftermath. There is, first of all, the bitter controversy inside the trade union world about the manner in which the general strike was called off. There is the still unsettled mining deadlock. There is the renewed split in the Liberal Party over Mr. Lloyd George. Parliament is likely to spend most of its time until the autumn adjournment in discussing these things. There is a section of the Trade Union Council which feels that it has been badly let down. It believed that there was an informal understanding that if it called off the general strike, the Government would, on its own initiative, give effect to the proposals for settlement drafted by Sir Herbert Samuel, the chairman of the Coal Commission. These proposals were that work should be immediately resumed on the pre-strike basis, the subsidy being renewed to make that possible for a "reasonable period," until the National Wages Board had fixed the wages to be paid and had satisfied itself that reorganization was being effectively undertaken.

It is quite clear that Sir Herbert Samuel had no authority from the Government to negotiate. The Government required the abandonment of the strike before it would renew negotiations. But the Trade Union Council undoubtedly believed that it had private assurances that the Government would adopt the Samuel proposals if it called off the strike. After it had called off the strike, however, the Government did not offer the Samuel proposals, but something like them, only definitely less favorable to the miners.

The Government reply is partly that it was never committed to the Samuel proposals and partly that the Miners' Federation had already rejected them. None the less, there is a strong feeling in trade union circles that the strike was called off under the impression that a reasonable settlement of the mining crisis would be offered, based upon an immediate renewal of the subsidy, so as to allow work to be resumed while negotiations were again taken up, and that somehow or other they have been "sold."

So far as the mining crisis is concerned, recent disclosures have served to make clear some elements previously unknown. There is no doubt in any impartial person's mind that the coal industry cannot at present pay the 1924 scale of wages, or anything like them. As the Coal Commission reported, at the beginning of the year, 73 per cent of the coal was being raised at a loss. The basis of the commission's recommendations was an immediate reduction in wages and a considerable reorganization of the industry, so as to make it more profitable in the future.

There does not seem to be much doubt now that the mine owners and the miners have in the past been in hopelessly irreconcilable positions. It would seem that the dominant section among the mine owners has all along wanted a strike as the only way of forcing costs down to a level which would put the greater part of the industry once more on a paying basis, and that they are strongly opposed to the reorganization proposals of the Samuel commission.

It seems equally clear that the miners have throughout been absolutely resolved to accept no reductions and no lengthening of hours, and to go through with a strike, and, if necessary, a general strike, rather than yield. Mr. Cook has made it clear that both before and during the

general strike they resisted the strongest pressure on the part of the Trade Union Council to agree to some sacrifice, and that they threw away the chance of a settlement on the basis of the Samuel proposals after the failure of the general strike, rather than abandon their slogan, "Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day."

It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Baldwin was right when he said that, so far as he could see, there was no possibility of the two parties coming to terms voluntarily for themselves. Government intervention, however, has so far been quite ineffective. It looks at the time of writing as if the struggle would go on until one side or the other is forced by weakness and necessity to withdraw from its position.

None the less, there is widespread criticism of the way in which the Government handled the previous negotiations; of its failure to bring them to a head until the very day when the so-called lockout began; of its policy of drift since the general strike was called off. The manner in which it dealt with the general strike situation immensely increased its prestige. But already the murmurs of discontent are becoming very loud, even among its own followers. The result of the Hammersmith election, in which a Conservative majority of 2000 in 1924 was turned into a Labor majority of 3500 after the strike, is very significant.

It was this aspect of the question which brought to a head the Lloyd George-Asquith controversy in the Liberal Party. Mr. Lloyd George felt very strongly that the Government was greatly to blame for its action, or rather its want of action, both last August and at the end of May. While opposing the general strike, he wanted his party to criticize the Government vigorously and to try to bring about a compromise between the Government and the Trade Union Council.

The other leaders of the party, however, while agreeing on a general criticism of the Government, ranged themselves strongly behind the Government in its attitude to the general strike, objected to Mr. Lloyd George's support of a compromise peace, and suspected him of an attempt to use a national crisis as an opportunity to mend his personal political fortunes by a flirtation with Labor. Hence the "unprecedented" severity of Lord Oxford's letter and what looks like a final split in the recently officially reunited Liberal ranks.

Lord Oxford and the "Wee Frees" seem to have behind them the official hierarchy and the parliamentary Liberals. But Mr. Lloyd George seems to have very widespread support throughout the constituencies and in the press on the ground that his protest against the unconditional surrender attitude of the Government and his search for a basis of peace was much more in line with Liberal tradition than the policy of the majority of the leaders.

Altogether, both the political and the economic future is very obscure. Unless the mining dispute is settled on fair terms very soon, the effects on trade will be extremely serious, and the credit of the Government may become so affected as to wipe out entirely the prestige it acquired through its handling of the general strike. It is evident, indeed, that the experience the country has gone through will almost certainly have far-reaching consequences in both the political and the economic spheres. It is not yet possible even to guess what the end will be.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

Well over 2,000,000 people visited the Foire de Paris, which has just come to an end. This it has had a remarkable success. The number of exhibitors was larger than ever. Last year there were 5500, and this year there were 6041. But above all, it is to be noted that the buyers from foreign countries were far more numerous than on any previous occasion. It is not easy to arrive at accurate figures of the amount of business done, but a fair estimate, based on the ascertainable facts, indicates that the total amount of transactions was twice as large as in 1925. The Temps, which is not given to exaggeration, declares that from the purely commercial point of view this year's Foire de Paris has been the most satisfactory enterprise of its kind since the last World's Fair in 1900.

A delightful ceremony is that which takes place annually in the little town of Nanterre, near Paris, when a prize of virtue is awarded. The girl who is chosen is called the "Rosière" and is picturesquely crowned. The custom is 600 years old, but it continues to be practiced more enthusiastically than ever. This year's Rosière is Mlle. Yvonne Pitioret, who for several years has had charge of a household of four younger brothers, and who, by the unanimous testimony of the neighbors, has displayed exceptional self-sacrifice and industry. In addition to receiving a crown of roses, Mlle. Pitioret was presented a sum of money subscribed by admirers.

It is not altogether without interest that the house in which Georges Clemenceau has lived in Paris for many years has changed hands. The building in the Rue Franklin was put up for auction and was sold for what seems to be the small price of 500,000 francs. It appears that the new proprietor was quite unaware that one of his tenants was the old French statesman. Yet No. 8 has surely acquired considerable celebrity and may one day be classed as a historic monument. Clemenceau has lived there for thirty-four years, and all the great modern writers and artists, as well as statesmen, in France have passed its portals, to say nothing of the hundreds of distinguished visitors from England and from America. Pitioret, who for several years has had charge of a household of four younger brothers, and who, by the unanimous testimony of the neighbors, has displayed exceptional self-sacrifice and industry. In addition to receiving a crown of roses, Mlle. Pitioret was presented a sum of money subscribed by admirers.

Shut up in monastic seclusion with a piano and writing materials, a number of young musicians are endeavoring to produce masterpieces. For a month they are living in the Louis XV wing of the Palace of Fontainebleau. They are competitors as composers for the Grand Prix de Rome, organized by the state, which is the official protector and encourager of the arts. Preliminary tests are first passed, and then the successful candidates are given a theme. Though they are at liberty to stroll in the gardens between 11 in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon, and may even communicate with each other, they are not allowed to cross the threshold of the palace until the month has expired. So they live in a somewhat archaic atmosphere as prisoners in the interests of music.

In and about the Faubourg Saint-Honoré the other day could be found all the famous actors and actresses of Paris, who had consented to be salesmen and saleswomen. They sat behind the counters of the somewhat fashionable shops of the quarter, disposing of jewelry, and dresses, and toys, and novelties of all kinds. Needless to say, they did a brisk business, and the profits of the day were devoted to theatrical artists in need. It was not only inside the gayly festooned establishments that they plied their wares. They overflowed on the sidewalks and played the part of street hawkers. Never was the Faubourg, which is a favorite resort of American visitors, so thronged.

Slang is perhaps not altogether to be condemned, and from time to time the Académie Française duly registers in the official dictionary which it is compiling words which would have been taboo only a few years ago. But undoubtedly since the war slang has been far too freely used, and the purity of the French language is menaced. In one of the girls' schools a counter movement has begun for the abolition of slang, and it is spreading rapidly. It

has taken the form of an anti-slang club. Among the rules is one whereby offending members are: fined fifty centimes for every prohibited word they use. Perhaps the example is worth imitating.

Not often are three marshals present at a meeting of the Académie Française, though as is well known that body of forty members is not exclusively a literary company, but rather a salon of notabilities. There now belong to it Marshals Foch, Joffre and Lyautey. The other day they were all present, for the last-named has returned after his long absence in Morocco. On this particular occasion they assisted in the discussions regarding the definition of the word "devise." Hitherto the Académie has only recognized the term in its original meaning of "motto." But lately it has been widely used for bills and bank notes and other currency.

The popularity of the Russian ballet in Paris does not wane, and the season which has just been given by the company of Serge de Diaghilev at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt has been as successful as ever. On the opening night there was a demonstration by young painters against the décor supplied by scenic artists for "Romeo and Juliet," a ballet by the English composer, Constant Lambert. It was quickly quelled and on subsequent evenings there was no disturbance. Among other performances was that of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," which has aroused considerable controversy, and "Les Biches," with music by Francis Poulenc.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "New Companions for Peter Pan"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The editorial in the MONITOR, entitled "New Companions for Peter Pan," which dealt with Sir James Barrie and his lovely creatures of the Never Never Land, brings to thought the ever-growing need of today's adult for travel into the knowledge of other lands, one of such being the Clever Never Land lying on the far side of a corner of Nowhere.

It is filled chuck-full of cream-yellow fairies donning gruesome false-faces or masks and drab cloaks, and at dawn they come tumbling over the walls of their kingdom, ready for the day's play. The edict has gone out each morning with the sunup that all may go forth in such array and stay until some human calls out the name of just fairy; then he that bears must unmask and run hurry-scurry home until the morrow.

And what a lively time ensues with each return! There is such a mingling, a tumbling and a laughing at the songs of their trickery that the movement of the commotion may be heard by those who are good listeners as the dropping of infinitesimal multicolored bits of thin glass-ware on polished granite.

Try if you will, you who think life gray, try tomorrow morning at the break of day to unmask one of these mischievous little folk. Their laughter as you call out the name will be well worth the trying. Some will be found to be more persistent and clever artificers and tumblers than others, but ever remember that they are but lovely fairies from the Clever Never Land.

How about that "most unfortunate circumstance" that has just now entered the official day? See if you cannot desecrate a wee golden curl under the mask, then cry out, "Fairy, fairy," quickly, oh! so quickly, and watch him like a yellow sunbeam run merrily, merrily.

There are many other lands peopled by flower fairies looking you squarely and innocently in the face while winking ever so silently, by cloud-people that beckon with phantom ships and furbells that reach into the Land of Many Lights, by sea-people with windy curls and gray-blue eyes, but none of these may be found until one has unmasked a Clever Never Land inhabitant, for ever after one has seen him hurrying-scurrying away in the broad daylight, one follows, follows after listening to the silver tinkle of his laughter. And this laughter is the key to the realm of the Many Many Lands.

F. L. M.  
Santa Monica, Calif.